HISTORIC NOTES
of
MIAMI COUNTY, O.

WILLIAM RUSK KINDER

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For three reasons The Troy Foundation sponsors the publication of this book, *Historic Notes of Miami County,* by the late William R. Kinder. It is being issued in the year of widespread sesquicentennial celebration of the admission of Ohio as the seventeenth of our United States. It presents valuable material, much of it never printed before, and information, particularly a series of unique maps, about one of the great Ohio counties. Finally, it is so much the reflection of the author's curiosity about and interest in his home community that it is an unusual personal document, a noteworthy by-product of a life devotedly and unselfishly given to public service.

As promoting scientific research for the advancement of human knowledge is one of the avowed purposes of the Troy Foundation, it is particularly appropriate that this book be printed in 1953. This project has been conceived as a contribution to the current celebration of Ohio's 150 years of statehood. Because of the comprehensive plan of the author, *Historic Notes of Miami County* brings to the reader a complete record of the emergence of the Buckeye State from a pre-historic wilderness until the time when the present township lines of the county were determined. It is an inspiring story of resourceful men who sought and found a better life in a new land.

The title *Historic Notes of Miami County,* as given by the author, has been kept. However, the reader, by examining the Table of Contents, can see that much more is included. In fact, so thorough was the author in his study of his state and his county that he attempted to give the complete story—geological, archeological, and historical. A prime value of this book lies in the fact that here the geological creation of the land and the historical development of Ohio—and Miami County—are combined into one continuous narrative. Yet the unique feature of this history is its series of four maps illustrating the topographical nature and political divisions of Miami County.

The author of this history, William Rusk Kinder, was born at Casstown, Ohio, October 21, 1878, the son of Albert and Lettie Rusk Kinder. He received his early education in the Lostcreek Schools. Later he studied engineering at Ohio State University and Ohio Northern University, graduating from the latter school in 1904. His first employment was outside the state. He began as an instrument man with the Cairo, Illinois, Division of the Big Four Railroad. Later he was resident engineer for both the Buffalo and Lake Erie Traction Company at Buffalo, New York; and the Bitter Root Valley Irrigation Company at Hamilton, Montana. He returned in 1913 to Miami County, where he spent the rest of his life.
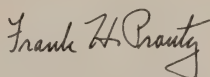
In January, 1948, he celebrated 35 years of conscientious public service. He was then Chief Deputy County Engineer. As an indication of the fact that he was highly esteemed, it may be recorded that at that time his associates in the court house surprised him with gifts and floral tributes in a spontaneous demonstration of affectionate regard. During those active years he had served his city, county, and state. He was engineer for the city of Troy; both Chief Deputy County Engineer and Miami County Engineer; and Assistant Resident Engineer for the State Highway Department. From 1940 until late in 1950, when he was disabled by a heart attack, he had devoted full time to his county work. He died February 14, 1951.

On December 24, 1910, Mr. Kinder married Emma Gross at Casstown. Their only child, a daughter, Ruth, preceded them in death, February 8, 1941. Mrs. Kinder died April 26, 1951. Four immediate survivors, two sisters, Miss Effie Kinder and Mrs. Charles Rogers of Casstown; and two brothers, Albert E. Kinder of San Antonio, Texas, and John W. Kinder of Casstown, have graciously allowed the printing of this book.

Mr. Kinder was keenly interested in his profession and devoted to his church. He was a longtime member of the National Society of Professional Engineers and one of the oldest members of the Midwestern Chapter of the Ohio Society of Professional Engineers. A contributor to the *Ohio Engineer* as editor of the Midwestern News Section,

he was honored when his picture appeared on the cover of the January, 1949, issue of that publication. Outside his profession, Mr. Kinder participated most effectively in the life of the First Presbyterian Church of Troy. Elected an elder in 1927, he was active in that position for fourteen years. He served as Treasurer of the Church School and taught a class of sixth, seventh, and eighth grade boys, who were his constant admirers.

Throughout his life, Mr. Kinder was a quiet worker, persistent, patient, and thorough. Those same qualities he brought to his hobbies—the study of geology and history. Not many knew that he was writing this book, although at one time he did review the opening chapters before a meeting of the Ohio Society of Professional Engineers. By reading widely, examining books, old records and maps; by personal investigation, walking over much of the county and talking with many natives, he accumulated a flood of knowledge poured out in these pages, which, except for some minor editing, are presented as he left them. Possibly had he lived to prepare this book for the press he would have found some changes necessary. Such are the risks of a posthumous publication. However, as printed, *Historic Notes of Miami County* amply justifies the often made statement that Mr. Kinder was a 'one man information bureau about anything remotely connected with surveying, roads, ditches, and geology of Miami County.'

Frank H. Prouty

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The story of the creation of Ohio of necessity is the story of the creation of the earth of which Ohio is but a mere dot.

Much has been written and many theories set forth as to how the earth was formed, some even going so far as to say that science and the creation of the earth as recorded in the first chapter of "Genesis" do not agree.

It is true that "Genesis" was not written for a long period of time after the dawn of civilization, and perhaps its story was handed down by word of mouth from generation to generation for many centuries.

Since being written, it has been translated many times into many languages.

Science gets its story from the "book of nature" as written in the rocks, this story being called "Geology", and it too has to be translated, the writings in the rocks differing in different places, causing differences in meaning similar to differences created by the translations of different languages.

Let us now look to "Genesis" and compare it with Geology and we see that when compared in the proper manner they both tell the same wonderful story. The first five words, *In the beginning, God created* should dispel any doubts as this is practically the foundation of the Christian Religion.

Following this, then, is the recital of the creation day by day until the seventh when all was finished.

We do not know what the word in the original text was which is translated "day"; it may have had a multiple meaning, or there may not have been a word which exactly conveyed the meaning intended; however we are convinced that the period of time they meant to describe was meant to cover a very long period of time.

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Following we give a brief summary as narrated in "Genesis" and opposite we will show the corresponding general period as given in "Geology".

Genesis	Geology
I Earth without form, darkness on the deep. Day and Night created	I Age without life (no fossils found in this period)
II Firmament or sky formed with waters underneath	II Age of Shell fish (Trilobites and shells found as fossils showing beginning of life)
III Waters gathered together as seas and dry land appeared as Earth; grass, herbs, and trees appeared	III Age of fishes (Skeletons of fish and shells found as identification)
IV The seasons, days and years. The sun, the moon, and stars appeared	IV Age of frogs and coal plants (Fossil frogs, and imprints of ferns and other plants show vegetation to have been luxuriant)
V Waters brought forth life, fowls in the air and great whales in the sea	V Age or Reptiles (Skeletons of the great dinosaurs and other huge animals are found to identify this
VI The earth brought forth living creatures, cattle and creeping things. Man created and given dominion over land and sea	VI Age of Mammals (The great mammoth, mastodon and many others which resemble the animals of the present day are the fossils which identify this age)
VII God's work ended and He rested. Woman created, marriage instituted and they went forth together	VII Age of Man (Our own present day shown by fossils and history from civilizations down to the present day)

Thus the story of the creation is told by two different translations. It is a beautiful story whichever version you read, and we see no radical difference.

Now let us see what happened in Ohio and our county as all these changes were taking place. It so happens that only in a very few places are the formations so well shown and exposed for study as in our own state.

When the waters covered the earth there seems to have been very heavy sedimentation. This deposit was built up on the ocean bed. Being under pressure, it solidified and

formed our sedimentary rocks which we find mostly in layers or strata.

Whenever disturbances of various kinds took place, probably earthquakes or volcanic disturbances, this sedimentation was broken up and then, when quiet was resumed, started again forming a seam and a new strata, thus it is shown that the thickness of these strata depended on the time between disturbances, some being quite thin and some, as quarried at Covington, being approximately three feet thick.

This went on for a long period of time, and while the earth's crust was cooling, causing it to contract, this set up terrific pressure inside the comparatively thin crust.

When this period came to a close, we find Ohio a wooded country of dense forests, mostly of the evergreen varieties. It had its distinct drainage system consisting of some mighty rivers which drained mostly northward to some undetermined outlet.

The largest river and the main outlet was known as Teays river; but as its history is so closely connected with what happened later, we will describe it and some of its tributaries in the next chapter.

We now have a general idea of surface conditions, but to get a proper idea of the changes that went on underneath we will make a general study of the rocks of Ohio and later as they specifically apply to Miami County.

The upheaval mentioned as it progressed pushed more and more of Ohio out of the water; and it therefore stopped formation of rock layers, which continued to take place under the areas still covered with water.

Therefore the central part of Ohio from north to south became a sort of ridge or backbone where the crust is slightly thinner and likewise a bit weaker.

This is the probable cause of the earthquake shock which did so much damage to Anna several years ago. The formation may be likened to a fallen section of a shingle roof made up irregular exposures to the weather, each layer running beneath the one above.

To the west of this ridge the rocks are principally of limestone formation; while to the east, sandstones, shale, and coal predominate.

As has been shown, geology covers such a vast amount of time that some system of measurement other than our year must be devised; therefore, the geologist divides time into four groups, but still years are not standardized. These groups are Era, Period, Epoch, and Age.

To further break down the time element for intelligent classification of the rocks, geologists use the terms; group, system, series, stage, substance, and zone. This explanation is given so that the sections will be made clear to anyone who might wish to study further than the average layman.

Another bit of information is necessary as to the names for the different formations and rocks.

Many of the names will be recognized as European names, as naturally the study of the rocks began there; while many others are New York names as it was there that the first systematic study began in the United States.

Local outcrops were given local names, such as Niagara and Clinton, and in further study the formations were given the same name wherever found. Therefore our Niagara and Clinton formations in Miami County are identified as the same rocks as are found at Niagara Falls and Clinton, New York. This brief explanation prepares us for a study of the rocks beneath Miami County.

Below Tipp City along the river the lowest outcrop is found. This is the top of the Richmond formation and consists mostly of shale, commonly called blue clay or hardpan, with limestone layers at irregular intervals running through it.

Above this layer comes the Clinton limestone. This is identified by the large fossil shells found embedded in it, sometimes to the extent of its being almost entirely made up of shells, thus giving proof that at one time it was the bottom of the ocean.

These fossil shells are unusual because of their size, being among the largest shell fossils found, and resemble the large shells found along our streams today, excepting that the hinge is at the end instead of the back of the shell.

The formations of rock vary somewhat in different parts of the country and someone applied the name Clinton to an outcrop which proved to be sandstone.

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To offset this confusion this formation in the western part of the state, where it is a true limestone, has been given the name Brassfield in the more recent studies. This rock is usually of a gray color, but we have a very fine deposit at Piqua which is nearly pure white. It is really a beautiful stone, sometimes being spoken of as marble. As extensively quarried at Piqua, it is among the finest for use in the blast furnace in the manufacture of steel. It also has become widely used as agricultural limestone for the treatment of acid soils.

Next above the Brassfield is found the Niagara series, which in our county is divided into four subdivisions. The lowest is known as the Osgood, or as the Dayton limestone, the latter name fitting best for Miami County and vicinity.

This stone is found in uniform layers from a few inches thick to nearly three feet; therefore it has been extensively used as a building stone. The Miami County jail was built of this stone, as have been many foundations, bridge piers, and abutments. The stone was quarried commercially at several quarries scattered about the county, all of which have been abandoned.

The other three subdivisions (known as the West Union, Springfield, and Cedarville limestones) were exposed in the old Jackson Stone Quarry, about one-half way between Pleasant Hill and Covington, before it was abandoned. These stones are similar and take their names from typical outcroppings at the three places named. The whole Niagara series forms a cap to the Brassfield at Piqua and runs northward into Shelby County.

From this general summary of the Miami County rocks, a vertical section of Ohio would show that our rocks do not come very far up the scale, thus offering proof of their great age.

The bed rock underlying the most of Miami, not adjacent to the streams, is in general one of the four divisions of the Niagara Series and is the source of many springs which were very attractive to the early settlers. Many have become weak; some have ceased to flow, but in a few localities they still continue to flow freely.

From a point about one mile north of West Milton south to the Montgomery County line a chain of springs is still flowing, apparently as strong as ever. Another group is located in the area beginning about two miles south of Troy and swinging to the south and west to Frederick.

A third chain begins just south of Casstown and runs southerly to Grayson and thence to the southeast.

While a few sinkholes are found, there are no known caves or caverns except a small cave on Panther Creek in Newton Township. The discharge of the streams over the bed rock has created some small waterfalls, the largest being Ludlow Falls on Ludlow Creek which really has cut quite a gorge from the rock banks. There are one or two on Panther Creek which are worthy of note and here too the creek has cut quite a scenic gorge.

Greenville Falls, on Greenville Creek at Covington, is another where the rocks have been carved out quite deep and to considerable width.

Another small stream in Bethel Township plunges over the cliff to form Charleston Falls.

There is evidence that there may have been others, but from the happenings as will be described in the next chapter it is evident that all traces of them would be destroyed.

When our county was raised above the waters of the sea the elements began to act on the rock. After a long period of time, soil was formed, then vegetation; then forests came, but this too was so affected by future happenings that no further description of soil formation will be given.

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The OHIO RIVER did not exist at this stage and is shown for comparison only.

MAP
OF
OHIO
SHOWING
TEAYS STAGE DRAINAGE
COMPILED FROM THE OHIO
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DATA & OTHER
SOURCES

W R KINDER C.E.
1947

—: NOTE :—

The Teays Stage Drainage represents the system which existed prior to the first glacial advance.

××××××× = Divides
⌇⌇⌇⌇⌇ = Streams

II. *The Ice Age and the Glaciers in Ohio*

In the preceding chapter we traced the formation of the earth through its many stages from the bottom of the ocean to dry land with soil, vegetation and an abundant water supply, seemingly a fit place for man to live.

But a careful study of Canada and the northern part of the United States, reveals that radical changes have taken place on the earth's surface. It was not thoroughly understood for a long time what had caused this disturbance, but after careful study it became evident that it was caused by moving ice or glaciers, and that the northern part of the United States above a line roughly defined by the fortieth parallel and practically all of Canada had been covered with a layer of ice of perhaps one to three miles in thickness.

The cause of this great change in climate is not known, but several theories are advanced, some of which sound possible and others which seem as mysterious as the action itself; therefore as we of Miami County are more interested in the effect than the cause we will only make brief mention of two of these theories.

The first is that at sometime a long while ago something happened which caused a shifting of the poles of the earth and likewise shifting the polar ice cap which is known to exist at the poles of the earth at the present time. Some evidence supporting this theory is advanced by the finding of coal within the Arctic circle, showing the existence of a tropical climate for a long period of time which we know to be necessary for the support of the luxuriant vegetation which is required for the formation of coal.

The second and the more accepted theory is that about a million years ago there came about a change in the earth's climate. How much of a change we do not know, but, from the study of the present day glaciers in Alaska, which still cover some 1500 square miles and may properly be said to

be the remaining retreating portions of the ice age, we learn the following facts. The climate there is always winter and is bitter cold. The mountains are never free from snow, and whenever it piles up too deep, snowslides occur and repeat as soon as the snow piles up again.

The immense weight above pushes this snow down the valleys forming glaciers, or rivers of ice, as they are sometimes called.

The pressure and melting, if any, turn the snow to solid ice, which moves slowly down the mountain valleys much the same as water, the movement being faster in the middle than at the sides, and the surface more rapid than the bottom.

This movement is not constant but varies as to the slope and sometimes slows up where the valley widens, much as a pool in a flowing stream, the movement varying from a few inches to sometimes several feet in a day.

The glaciers continue down the mountain valleys until a place is reached where the summer sun melts the ice as fast as it is pushed down and there ends, all the boulders and drift forming a mass which is called a moraine.

There is an immense amount of water resulting from the melting in the lower regions. As the most of the Alaska glaciers are slowly receding, the action of this water leaves us an actual large scale model of what happened in Canada and the northern part of the United States during the so called Ice Age.

Another important fact is noted, this being that a small change in the climatic conditions will cause the end of the glacier to advance or recede according to the snowfall. With this study of actual conditions which are still going on we can better understand what went on to such a gigantic scale during the Ice Age.

Figures and time fail to produce much of an idea as to when this began. Estimates vary greatly, but the general trend seems to place the beginning about one million years ago.

The ending likewise is in doubt. Some give it at about 2500 B. C., while some believe it to have lasted until about 2500 years ago. Others think that it is not yet ended, and that the action as described in Alaska is still a remnant.

During the Ice Age about 4,000,000 square miles of the area of the earth was covered with ice, estimated to have been from two to three miles thick. This weight was so great that eastern Canada is believed to have been depressed about one thousand feet. It is known that the ice came down at four different times; however only three of these affected what is now Ohio and Miami County.

As the ice advanced, it cleared everything in its path, leveling off hills, pushed down forests, and filled up rivers; but as the advance was slow, forests grew and developed ahead of it finally to be caught and ground to pieces.

Therefore it was a long time before it reached our Ohio and affected the drainage mentioned in the preceding chapter where the Teays River was mentioned as the greatest. (See map of Teays Stage drainage, p. 7.)

As it was so much larger than any of the others, all that existed in Ohio are spoken of as the "Teays Stage," meaning they existed at this same time.

As rivers were numerous and their study, while interesting, would not apply to our part of Ohio, we will only describe the Teays River and its principal tributaries.

The headwaters of this mighty river gathered the waters from the great Piedmont Plateau of Virginia and North Carolina starting its northward flow near Ashville, North Carolina, then by way of Roanoke to White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, thence northwestward through the mountains to Charleston, West Virginia, thence past St. Albans, Milton and Barbourville, West Virginia, to what is now the valley of the Ohio River at Huntington, West Virginia.

From this point, it followed much the same as the present Ohio River to Wheelersburg, Ohio, near Portsmouth, Ohio, thence northward through what is now the State of Ohio, past Minford, Stockdale, Glade, Beaver, and Givens to Waverly.

The valley of the river to this point in its course has not been disturbed by glaciation, but from Waverly to Richmondale, the present Scioto River has partly obliterated its course, but the same can still be traced past Vigo and Londonderry to Chillicothe where the valley is covered by a thick layer of drift. This point will be shown to be the borderline of glacial drift in descriptions to follow.

Where the valley is covered by drift, it must be traced by water well drilling, excavations, the study of the general topography of the country, and other methods. By this manner, the old Teays River has been traced from Chillicothe northwestward past Andersonville, Clarksburg, Atlanta, Waterloo and London to Vienna where a large tributary from the east known as the Groveport River was picked up.

Another glance at the map will show that this river drained a large part of central and eastern Ohio.

Below this junction, the river was perhaps from two to three miles in width and flowed westward towards Springfield, then northwestward past Bowlusville, under St. Paris, to Port Jefferson and Botkins. In crossing Auglaize County it received a small tributary from the north known as Wapakoneta Creek.

From this point the course was westward under the east end of Lake St. Marys, thence northward past Mercer to Rockford and thence westward to the Ohio-Indiana Line.

In the State of Indiana the stream has not been located through lack of study and the difficulty arising from the great depth of drift covering it, but the course seems to continue westward to the valley of the present Wabash River, which is thought to have followed to the southwest to the Mississippi River and on to the Gulf of Mexico.

Earlier studies of this river led to the belief that it still continued northward to Hudson Bay or the Arctic Ocean.

This gives a general location of the main river and its larger tributaries, but there were many smaller ones and only the ones affecting Miami County topography will be described.

As shown by the map there was a divide which cut off the waters of Southwestern Ohio from the main stream. This was drained by two rivers, the larger one being called Norwood River, which gathered up the waters west of this divide near Manchester and followed the valley which was afterward to be a part of the valley of Ohio to Norwood, thence northward toward Hamilton where it turned to the southwest and probably entered the main stream at or near the mouth of the Wabash River. The smaller stream

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had its headwaters to the north of Dayton at Taylorsville and Englewood, and was called Hamilton River, as it flowed southwestward and emptied into Norwood River near Hamilton.

In Miami County, the stream which occupied what is now the Miami Valley was known as Sidney Creek, and its headwaters came from the country south of Tipp City, probably well down towards the Taylorsville Dam. It flowed north and emptied into the parent stream north of Sidney.

Sidney Creek had two important tributaries, one of which we will name New Carlisle Creek, gathered together in the southwest part of Clark County and followed northwestward along what is now our Honey Creek Valley, then onward to Troy.

The other we will name Landman Creek, its headwaters being near Phillipsburg from where it flowed northeasterly along the valleys of Little Ludlow Creek and Stillwater River to a point north of Covington where glaciation has filled its valley, but good evidence exists to point to its entry into Sidney Creek near the mouth of Loramie Creek or Landman's Mill.

It is our opinion that another small tributary originated near Englewood and flowed north in what is now the valley of Stillwater River to Ludlow Falls. Another gathered someplace southwest of Frederick and flowed north past Kessler to near Byrkett's Bridge.

But glacial action which came later has entirely destroyed the first one described above and made the other one difficult to trace.

There were others whose valleys are partially or completely filled. Of these the Stillwater River can be mentioned. Ludlow Creek, Panther Creek, and Greenville Creek are, beyond doubt, tributaries as all three turn northward at the point where they enter Stillwater River through solid limestone channels. This is conclusive evidence that the original flow was to the northward, as Stillwater River now occupies the valley of Landman Creek, as later descriptions will explain.

With the description of these rivers, we can form a

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bird's-eye picture of what Miami County was like in prehistoric times.

It was no doubt a beautiful country but not level as at present, as is evidenced by rock outcroppings in various parts of the county indicating rocky bluffs and in some places even rocky gorges. This stage is believed to have existed for a long period of time, but in the meantime the glaciers were gradually bearing down on Ohio.

The first glacial invasion is called the Kansan, or pre-Kansan, as it appears to have taken place at the same time, or previous to the one in the west from which it derives its name.

As this invasion was followed by two others, much greater in size and effect, it is impossible to trace its terminus and distributing influence to a definite line in northwestern Ohio.

However, in northeastern Ohio the following glacial invasions did not reach quite as far south as the Kansan glacier, leaving its terminus exposed for study, which can rightly be assumed to apply across northwestern Ohio as well.

The southern limits of this glacier approximately follows a line a little south of the divide marking the northerly line drainage of the Old Teays River, or nearly to the central part of Ohio, this being evidenced by the fact that all these streams were blocked and their flow reversed, and in so doing set up a new drainage system for Ohio known as "Deep Stage Drainage". When the ice entirely blocked the Teays River, somewhere to the north of Lake St. Marys, great flood stages occurred and the main channel and all its tributaries became lakes, the borders following all the adjacent valleys making a finger-lake effect with an enormous length of shoreline.

When the waters rose to the top of the lowest divide, the waters ran over into the headwaters of a neighboring stream and began cutting a channel forming a new river. This would give only temporary relief, and the waters would continue to rise until the next lowest divide was reached when it in turn would be overtopped.

It was from the overtopping of divides in this manner

that our present Ohio River was formed. The history of this river is unusual and its valley differs greatly from any river in the world, but to describe it in detail would be aside from Miami County history; therefore only a brief account of its different stages will be explained, together with facts which bear on Miami County drainage.

At the same time the Teays River was blocked a large stream called Pittsburg River which carried the waters of the present Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers, northward to a lake closely conforming to our present Lake Erie, was also blocked. This flooding finally overtopped the divide at Sardis in Monroe County and gradually cut a channel discharging into the already flooded Teays Valley.

This flood reversed the flow in the old Steubenville River, and was the beginning of our present Ohio River.

As more and more water poured into the valley, other divides were broken through, reversing the existing streams, widening the channels or cutting new ones, gradually working westward until finally the higher divide at Manchester, Adams County, gave way, allowing the waters to pour into the headwaters of Norwood River, which it enlarged and followed. The new stream is spoken of as the Pomeroy River and Cincinnati River.

In this manner a stream closely allied to the Ohio River was formed as far as Norwood, below which the river did not exist, and as this part of the river was formed by later glacial actions reference to the same will be noted at the proper stage.

Now let us see what happened in Miami County as the result of this flooding.

First the floodwaters of Sidney Creek overtopped the divide at Old Tadmor, or near the Taylorsville Dam, and discharged into the small tributary of Hamilton River, previously mentioned, and perhaps at the same time flowed over the divide at Englewood, allowing the discharge of the two probable tributaries to Landman Creek to enter the other small tributary mentioned.

The same action, while not directly affecting Miami County topography, also happened northeast of Dayton where a small tributary of the Teays River had its head-

waters and emptied near Springfield. After the divide was cut through, the waters flowed into a third small tributary of Hamilton River.

These three streams were soon enlarged, and they joined near Dayton as the forerunners of our present Miami, Stillwater, and Mad Rivers.

Overtopped divides will likewise be identified as sites of the Taylorsville, Englewood, and Huffman dams of the Miami Conservancy District.

New Carlisle Creek and perhaps several others were rendered dormant by the reversal of the flow and ceased to be running streams. The Deep Stage drainage was accelerated in its action by another general uplifting of the earth's surface at some time during this stage.

The valley forming of this stage was rapid, as classed by geologists; that is, the stream cutting proceeded faster than the hills that formed the sides of these valleys could erode and level off. These valleys were filled by later glacial action and become underground reservoirs and are very important as sources of water supply. At last the ice began to retreat and as the runoff was less the streams soon adjusted themselves and the floods subsided.

At this point we now have a second picture of Miami County, not so much different except the streams. However, as the divides mentioned were all nearly one thousand feet above sea level, this would indicate that far more than half of Miami County was a lake at the peak of the flood stage. As water kills all timber and vegetation this area would be expected to be barren. However, at the same time there is no doubt that a rich layer of silt was deposited, and the flooded area quickly reforested.

How long the Kansan glacier advanced, or how far it retreated, is not definitely known. The fact that it did is well established, and after a long period of time the ice again advanced and again entered Ohio. This time it seems to have been much thicker and more forceful in its effect.

This glacial stage is called the "Illinoian" and covered about three-fifths of the area of our State of Ohio. The northeastern part was not invaded, but all the central and western parts were covered even extending some distance

into Kentucky at its farthest advance to the south of Cincinnati. This covered the most of the Deep Stage rivers completely and caused the waters to seek new outlets.

Miami County was covered by ice estimated to have been from two to three miles deep. On the retreat of the ice, the waters took the line of least resistance and scoured out valleys that conform closely to the Deep Stage System. The system of drainage left after this Glacial age is known as the Post Illinoian Stage.

At the peak of the advance of this glacier radical changes in the rivers took place. The waters of the Cincinnati and Pomeroy Rivers were reversed and flowed out through New York State to the Atlantic Ocean.

This continued until the glacier retreated enough to uncover the previously cut divide at Manchester, when a part of the flow started running in the old course again increasing in volume as the ice retreated.

But the old course from Norwood to Hamilton was still blocked causing a great overflow, which backed up on the divide at Madison, Indiana, and finally overtopped it and cut a new channel which is approximately the present channel of the Ohio, from Norwood on west to the Indiana state line and beyond.

When this channel deepened enough, the waters ceased to flow eastward and resumed the westward flow along a course closely allied to the Deep Stage course and became a river closely allied to the present Ohio River.

As before, a long period of time elapsed in the retreat of this glacier. When the retreat advanced far enough, a third Miami County was exposed.

What it looked like is hard to visualize; but as the advance and retreat took place very slowly, we are safe in assuming a fertile soil was formed over the scoured off rock surfaces and that the forests closely followed in the wake of the retreating ice.

As the surface was scoured and planed down to the bed rock, it is quite likely that the surface was similar to our present day topography, although it must be remembered that this surface, whatever it was, took another scouring and planing even more severe than it had already with-

stood; therefore we can form no definite ideas as to its appearance.

We now come to another very uncertain length of time which took place while the Illinoian Glacier retreated, then halted, then advanced again.

Known as the Wisconsin Glacier, this was the last ice invasion. The topography and conditions it left, when it had advanced and retreated, are very important to us and can be described in more certain terms and in more detail.

From the evidence left behind, the Wisconsin Glacier seems to have been greater and thicker than the Illinoian and covered about two-thirds of our stage, advancing to near the center of Ohio in the eastern part of the state. But in the western part, it fell short of the previous advance, the southern limit being near Hamilton.

This again blocked all the rivers and streams; but as the channels had been reversed during and after the previous advance, the changes were not so radical as to change location, but the immense volume of water increased their size to a remarkable degree.

This was brought about by the ice advancing in Pennsylvania to about the same line as in eastern Ohio, closing all north bound rivers in that section, forcing them to find an outlet to the west, adding this volume of water to the waters resulting from the melting of the ice in western Ohio.

This caused the stream, which was the Ohio River in the making, to greatly enlarge its channel and in some cases to cut new channels and to alter its course in others. From Norwood to the Indiana State line, and beyond, the river left the channel originally made and cut another deeper and wider near by, completing the formation of the Ohio River as it now exists. It will be noted that a part of this river owes its origin to each of the glacial stages.

The most striking change near Miami County was the creation of the Little Miami River, caused by the waters rushing along the front of the glacier seeking escape to the west. It was this action that cut out the gorge at Fort Ancient and then onward to the newly formed Ohio River.

During the invasion of Ohio by the Wisconsin Glacier, the behavior of the ice seems to have been somewhat dif-

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ferent in its advance than the previous glaciers. As the glacial action scoured out a few principal valleys, the ice over these depressed areas moved out faster and formed a fan shaped pattern as it pushed out from the center. These are spoken of as Glacial Lobes, of which there are five in Ohio, the Grand, Kilbuck, Scioto, Miami and Maumee, of which the Scioto was much the largest; the Miami, next in size.

As our Miami County topography was influenced only by the Miami Lobe, this is the only one which will be described in detail.

This mass of ice at its most southerly advance covered a large part of northwestern Ohio, the whole of the Miami Valley as far south as Hamilton, a part of the Little Miami Valley, extending eastward and meeting the outskirts of the Scioto Lobe on a line roughly defined by a line from Xenia to Bellefontaine, while its western limits extended about twenty miles over into Indiana.

When this great mass of ice finally started to recede, it left a peculiar topography to the country in the form of ridges, called "moraines," formed from the drift deposited at the edge of the ice field.

These ridges occur at irregular intervals, generally from fifteen to twenty miles apart, and represent pauses in the regular retreat of the ice, or perhaps in some instances indicate a temporary advance followed by the gradual retreat.

Between these principal moraines, the same action went on to a limited scale leaving gravel ridges, small hills, and, in some instances, depressions, all caused by the flow of water off the ice or from under the ice, or both, as the meltage under the summer sun must have been very large.

The principal moraine in Miami County, known as the Union, or sometimes called Union City Moraine, swings out of Shelby County above Piqua, to Piqua, thence nearly west to Bradford, and then on to Union City. This moraine is very prominent west of Piqua, where the deposit dropped off sharply to the level plain extending from the foot of the moraine southward between the Miami and Stillwater Rivers to Montgomery County.

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Another secondary moraine is noticed in the eastern part of Miami County, northeastern Montgomery County, and western Champaign County.

Owing to the fan-like action, the ice seems to have pushed out and taken a nearly southeast course. The rate of flow was no doubt lessened by its approach to ice from the Scioto Lobe, causing large quantities of drift to deposit.

This moraine is most noticeable in the region surrounding Silver Lake, where the ice must have halted for a long time before the retreat began.

Silver Lake itself, and the other small lakes and dry depressions near by, represent areas where great masses of ice ceased to move. The waters rushing around them piled up hills and ridges of gravel. Then, when the ice sheet receded, these masses of ice melted and left the lakes or depressions mentioned.

From Silver Lake northward and then bearing slightly to the northeast, the moraine can be traced as a ridge, sometimes with broad slopes and at other points as a decided ridge. Also along the way several decided hills were left which serve as landmarks, as they are visible for quite a distance.

Many other examples of smaller proportions, can be picked out, mostly east of the Miami River, all of which were formed in the same manner as the larger ones.

These deposits furnished the gravel for the construction of most of the roads in the county before the demands for more modern construction.

Wherever the rock surface is uncovered in any part of Miami County, it will be found to be smooth and almost polished by the sliding and grinding action of the ice. It will also be noted that all loose parts of the top layers have been taken along and ground to pieces.

This smooth surface is also found to be grooved and scratched indicating the direction of the ice movement, bearing out statements made as to the direction of the last ice invasion.

The Stillwater Valley must have been about the center of the Miami Lobe as the scratches at West Milton and vicinity are nearly north and south in direction. In the

vicinity of Tipp City, they point nearly to the southeast. At Troy and vicinity they point in the same direction, but not quite so far to the east.

At the Piqua quarries, where an excellent chance is given to observe these markings as well as the rock surface, quite a different condition exists. It seems at this point the widening action was just beginning, or the force behind was accelerated, causing a push to the eastward as the scratches show that the ice moved out almost directly east.

The Wisconsin Glacier gathered, somewhere in northern Canada, a large amount of drift which included numberless boulders, some of which are of immense size, carrying this drift and boulders to our county.

Some evidence exists to indicate that the previous glacier also brought boulders, but this can not be determined definitely owing to drastic scouring action which followed.

The boulders brought down are practically all of volcanic origin, being largely of granite, while our native rocks are of the sedimentary type, as our limestone and dolomites.

Most of these rocks show signs of water wear; others show scratches or a planed off surface from pushing along on native bed rock. Others seem to have been carried along without much action except tumbling. They were deposited mostly on the surface, or only slightly covered, and like the icebergs the larger parts are invisible.

These deposits are not evenly distributed as some localities have only a few, while others are strewn quite thickly much to the disgust of the farmers who are obliged to haul them off, bury them, or build them into fences.

Where they occur in large numbers, they usually mark the edge of the ice at that time or are really a secondary moraine.

The territory between the Miami and Stillwater Rivers, west of Stillwater River including practically all of southern Darke County and the northwest part of Montgomery County, marks a territory where the retreat of the ice was very regular and gradual as the deposit is evenly distributed and very shallow in some spots and does not contain much gravel and rock.

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The black soil left in its wake is the result of decay of a very luxuriant vegetation which existed over this swamp-like area for a long period of time. This paved the way for the forests to again cover the country, and as deciduous trees were of quicker growth than the evergreens, they no doubt followed closely in the wake of the retreating ice.

This period is estimated to be about two thousand years ago, but no one knows exactly; it may have been longer or could have been much less.

At this time our country had some large animals roving about, one of which, the mastodon, an animal of the type of the elephant but larger, was common. Other strange animals, of smaller size, no doubt existed, but of this we can not be sure. The mastodon owing to his immense size was an unlucky animal, as in wading about in the swampy and boggy places he would sometimes sink so deep he could not extricate himself and would perish.

Because this happened in watery or very damp ground, the skeletons, especially the ivory tusks, were sometimes preserved for our study and actual proof of his existence. Several of these skeltons have been found almost intact in Miami County, as well as the tusks and monstrous teeth.

The smaller animals, if any existed, did not get caught in the mire, so we have no reliable record of their existence.

From preceding descriptions we can form a mental picture of what the country looked like at the close of the Wisconsin Glacial period.

Again we must say, "It must have been a wonderful place prepared for man's abode."

III.   *Early Americans in Ohio*

We speak of Columbus discovering America, in 1492, and usually overlook the fact that when he landed he found a fairly well inhabited country.

Just who these people were, and where they came from is a question that has never been settled to a certainty, although many theories have been advanced, some appearing well-grounded, while others border strongly on mythology.

Much has been written on this subject and many have made it a lifetime study, therefore in this chapter we will not attempt to prove or disprove any of these theories. We shall mention a few of the most accepted to give some idea of how our Early Americans came to be in America, and especially in Ohio and Miami County.

To do this it will be necessary to treat the continent of North America as a whole; and after this development is traced, the two main branches of these people of particular interest to Ohio and Miami County will be described in more detail later in this chapter.

Discoveries have been made to indicate that Glacial man existed in Ohio at the same time he first existed in Europe, mostly by implements which he used.

These discoveries were first made in America in the state of Delaware, then soon after in Ohio at several points south of the farthest advance of the glacial ice sheet. Otherwise the identity of the specimens of flint and other tools could not be identified. In fact there is much controversy about the authenticity of some of these finds.

Early man belonged to the Stone Age and is classified into three classes, according to the tools he used. The Paleolithic man used tools of chipped stone or flint; the Neolithic man's tools were of stone, but were ground or

polished; the Bronze Age man had tools of metal, as he had developed this art.

Glacial Man was of the lowest Paleolithic type. He left little by which his habits of life can be studied, but enough has been found to establish his residence in Ohio.

Some writers believe he followed the ice back north as it retreated, becoming the ancestor of our present Eskimos. There is no real proof of this theory, but its supporters base their claim on the fact that the many Eskimo tribes have decidedly different languages, even though they live near each other, indicating that they had lived apart and migrated to their present locations.

Some writers think America was populated from Europe offering in support of this thought many traditions, a few of which will be enumerated here.

Egyptian priests of ancient times claimed to have had definite records of a mighty island, called Atlantis, far out in the Atlantic Ocean, the inhabitants of which waged war on the nations of North Africa. They dated these happenings to have taken place over ten thousand years ago.

While this theory borders on the mythical, if an island ever existed between Africa and South America, which are only about sixteen hundred miles apart, its inhabitants by taking advantage of the Gulf Stream could easily have drifted to the Caribbean Sea.

Another account, which bases its foundation upon certain documents in Rome, claimed that long before Columbus lived, an Irish priest made his way to a land somewhere far to the west, from which he returned after a stay of many years. After hearing him relate his adventures, a number of persons volunteered to go back to this land with him, if he would again take up his missionary work among the unknown people of this far away land. A vessel was secured and outfitted and they set forth toward the mysterious land, but unfortunately the record ceases at this point, for the expedition is never mentioned thereafter.

Again, a Welsh prince in the twelfth century heard of a "far away country in the west" and proceeded with a band of followers to attempt to explore and colonize it, but he too was lost forever after.

Various persons making a study of the language of the American Indians imagine they detect a trace of the Welsh language in the Mandan Indians of North Dakota, and even go so far as to say that these Indians had books in their possession printed in Welsh. It so happens that printed books were not made for many years after this time.

All these theories overlook the fact that it was long after the Christian Era began that vessels were built which could withstand the rigors of the Atlantic Ocean.

The Greeks and Phoenicians, who were among the first to sail the seas, never ventured far from shore because their vessels could not be handled in rough water. Accounts of the wrecks of these vessels in the Mediterranean Sea and on the Spanish Coast, along France and England, lead strongly to the belief that no colonists could have come to America at that time.

It was a long time after these theoretical voyages that any people are known to have come to America from Europe, these being the Northmen of the Scandanavian peninsula who had developed ships with keels which could be guided at sea.

It was Lief, son of Eric the Red, who founded a colony called Vineland, in the year A.D. 1000, near the mouth of the Charles river in Massachusetts.

This colony seems to have existed until the year 1347, when the "Black Plague" devastated Europe, almost depopulated Greenland and Iceland, and is thought to have reached Vineland where the colony all perished, or the few that were left joined the Indians.

Another theory, which is quite persistent, claims the early American was a Jew, springing from the "Ten Lost Tribes of Israel." Strong arguments are brought forth both for and against this theory.

The general belief seems to prevail that the "Ten Lost Tribes" were never really lost, but that they preserved their tribal organization, remaining together as a nation while migrating through desert lands and untraveled wilderness to some country they knew not where, into which they disappeared and were gradually absorbed by its inhabitants.

Other theories of the origin of the early American from

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the East might be noted, none of which give any more conclusive evidence than the ones given and even turn more to mythology.

We will now look to the possibility of population from the west as a solution to the problem. There is little choice between the two.

Preparatory to theories advanced in support of colonization from this direction, we will recite a few happenings and review a few conditions which are known truths up to our present day, which may help decide which has the preponderance of evidence.

Natives as far away as the Indian Ocean could easily travel by canoe to British Columbia and live off the products of the shores and islands without being out of sight of land for more than one day at any one time, by taking advantage of the Japanese Current to carry them along and providing them with climate warm enough that they would not suffer from cold.

More than 100 Japanese junks are known to have been cast ashore from Alaska to Oregon, while one floated on the return current and reached the Hawaiian Islands with nine of the crew still alive.

These facts show it is possible for people of Asia to get to the American continent.

The first theory deals with the geological behavior of the earth's crust in the Bering Sea district and presumes that considerable subsidence has taken place in more recent geological time. There is much good evidence of this. If true, man could have possibly walked to America from Asia.

Others have a theory that the glaciers had so much of the waters of the earth stored up as ice in the monstrous ice cap that the waters in the oceans were not as deep, and that much that is water now was dry land then. This theory, if true, would at least have caused a much lower coast line and offer the same possibilities for travel by land.

Other theories are given, but they do not appear to be as practical as the two given and the most accepted.

As to the people who are supposed to have migrated to America by either of the above mentioned ways or a combination of the two, the general belief is that they were of

mongoloid descent, perhaps not descended from any existing peoples, although this could be possible, but from similar ancestry.

Upon occupying American soil, no doubt while the glaciers still existed, they naturally drifted away from the ice to a more pleasant climate. Finding that the farther they went the better the climate became, a southward migration resulted. Supporting this thought is the known facts that the Mongolians of today still have habits similar to those of the early American people. They live in tents or rude shelters, are great hunters and fishermen, have a similar religion, preserve the dried scalps of their enemies, and barter for their wives with cattle or horses.

These new Americans belonged to the Paeolithic group of the Stone Age, subsisting on the game, fish, edible fruits, and herbs which they found wherever they were, necessarily were forced to move to another location whenever the nearby supply would begin to give out.

This induced the habits of migration and also the inclination to scatter. Perhaps at first the family unit kept together; then several families associated together, thus setting up numerous tribes.

As soon as they separated from each other, their language would begin to take different accents and in time became new tongues entirely.

In fact, it appears that the long period of time involved had much to do with their change of habits, modes of living, and many other differences in the tribal customs.

It is also reasonable to suppose that some would make more progress than others as the years rolled by.

After these separations for long periods of years, without any written language, these tribes naturally lost track of each other to the point of knowing none other than their own people or tribe.

Evidence points to the possibility of one of these groups to have migrated far to the south and becoming the Incas of Peru.

Another group likewise may have developed into the Mayas of Central America.

The Aztecs of Mexico could have sprung from another wandering band.

In like manner others were perhaps the ancestors of the Cliff dwellers and the Pueblo Indians of the Southwest.

Still other bands could have turned from the trek down the coast and worked inland to populate the whole of the Mississippi Valley and its tributaries.

The monuments of these Early Americans, by which we follow their pathways, as well as those of Prehistoric Man the world over, are a great mystery and will perhaps so remain.

A mention of a few of these will show that our Early Americans present no more of a mystery, with their mounds, earthworks and fortifications, than the builders of the Pyramids of Egypt and Mexico, the great stone circle at Stonehenge, the huge stones of Peru, the carved figures of Easter Island, or the monuments of the desert near Mt. Sinai.

As the centuries passed the Early Americans developed, passing from the Paeolithic group to the Neolithic and then gradually to the Bronze group; at the same time spreading as already mentioned, over the valley of the Mississippi and its vast network of tributaries.

This is proved by the mounds left wherever they went. The Ohio Valley seems to have been the most thickly populated.

From the foregoing notes and theories, it has been shown that there is not one single positive proof of the origin of these Early Americans in Ohio, but that they did inhabit our country is proved beyond doubt.

In Ohio, as well as almost everywhere, it has become common custom to speak of them as the Mound Builders, or the American Indians.

Early settlers coming to Ohio noticed scattered about the country in numerous places peculiar piles of earth or mounds, which were evidently the work of man, regardless of the fact that the American Indians, the only inhabitants of the country at that period knew nothing of the builders, so the name Mound Builders was applied to these unknown people.

The mystery of these mounds has already been mentioned; therefore we will now consider why he built them.

They seem to have been very devout followers of some religious beliefs. Just what these were, we do not know; but the mounds show us that they had great respect for their dead, as many of these mounds are burial places. The larger ones perhaps marked the last resting places of some great leader or chieftain.

However, all burials were not made in the mounds as they left many burial grounds or cemeteries as we know them. Many a village was usually near by one of these burial grounds.

One peculiar custom was to bury with the dead some of the tools, weapons, pipes, ornaments, pottery, badges of honor and various trinkets, which were supposed to be needed by the departed one in the next world.

Other mounds built for worship or as the symbol of a certain tribe or clan, or as a totem, are known as effigy mounds.

Still others are known as walled enclosures or forts for protection against an enemy.

Mounds were sometimes built as altars for some religious ceremonies.

Then still others were built as lookouts or signal points to communicate with other tribes or to carry news by signals.

The fact that there are many kinds of mounds shows us that the builders had different habits and customs, and it is from these that we are able to classify the different types. Those having similar habits are known as a certain culture.

In Ohio we have three outstanding cultures known as the Ft. Ancient, Adena, and Hopewell, the names being derived from the places where the study of each class first took place.

There are known to have been several other cultures of lesser importance, but as their habits are so similar to the three main cultures, they need not be mentioned here.

It is also generally believed that some of these cultures built no mounds of any kind; therefore any knowledge of these is lost forever.

This gives us a general idea as to why the mounds were built and why they are of different types.

We will now notice where these mounds are found and the large number built.

They may be found scattered over more than twenty states mostly from the Mississippi River east to the Atlantic and south to the Gulf of Mexico and Florida, a few in Canada and none in New England.

Wisconsin was apparently thickly settled, but Ohio seems to have been their favorite spot, especially the Scioto River Valley, with the Miami River Valley and other valleys a close second.

There are more than five thousand mounds, fortifications and other works in Ohio, sometimes spoken of as the "Mound Builder State."

A study of these mounds brings forth two lines of thought as to the time required for their building, one that they were built by a relatively small population extending over a very long period of time. The other supposes a quite large population built them in a reasonably short period of time. We can not say which is correct, but the first appears the most plausible.

The largest of these mounds is the great Cahokia mound on the east band of the Mississippi River near St. Louis, the base of which is 710 feet by 1080 feet, covering an area of more than 16 acres.

The Ohio mounds are too numerous to describe in detail; therefore only a few of the more important ones will be mentioned to bring out their type and culture so that the Miami County works when described in more detail, will be better understood.

First, we will consider the typical mounds of the chocolate drop shape. These, being far more numerous than any other kind, were apparently used as monuments for the dead and built by the Adena people, who seem to have been second in population, even though they built the most mounds.

The great Miamisburg mound is of this type and is the largest in Ohio, being 70 feet in height and covering nearly three acres of ground. There are many more of this

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type but as the one mentioned is the typical type and very familiar to Miami County people it will not be necessary to name or describe others.

Next we have the enclosure or fort type. These were built by the Fort Ancient culture, the first in population, but of the lowest skill.

Fort Ancient, on the east bank of the Little Miami River in Warren County, is the largest and best known of this type and from which the culture derives its name. It is foremost of the prehistoric fortifications as to ingenuity of design and perfection of construction, although its use not being fully understood.

It has been variously described as a fortress, a temple, a walled city, and a hunting trap and signal tower—all of which might have been but more probably a fortress.

It stands on a high pleateau about 300 feet above the river and its zigzag length measures 18,700 feet, surrounding a area of about 130 acres. A feature of its construction which is still a mystery, is its 72 gateways through the wall. Most are located at points where they would be least accessible if meant for entrance or exit.

Much could be written describing this work, which is perhaps the foremost of its kind in the world, but the most detailed description would fall short of a visit to this site, now a State Park.

Fort Hill in Highland County is another of this type, not as large but in even a better state of preservation, being 8582 feet around with 33 gateways, which are without apparent order of regularity, but mysteriously matching an opening in the opposite wall. The walls enclose about 35 acres and several ponds are found within the area which were used for the storage of water for the use of the occupants of the fort.

Spruce Hill in Ross County is another of this type but differing somewhat in its construction being built entirely of boulders and cobblestones. The others mentioned are mostly of earth. This enclosure is probably the largest area in the world surrounded by an artificial wall made entirely of stone.

It too has openings similar to the others mentioned, excepting that here they turn inside and come to a very narrow opening showing they were meant for defense. Also ponds for water supply are found.

Glenford Fort in Perry County and Fort Miami, near the mouth of the Great Miami in Hamilton County, are two other quite large examples of the Fort Ancient culture, but enough has been given to identify this type.

The third type known as Hopewell culture mounds resemble somewhat the old forts and combine with them the mounds of the Adena type, but serving a different purpose.

These builders were the most highly advanced of any in Ohio, or in many respects in any part of the country north of Mexico, even though they numbered lowest in population. Their mounds were built in groups. With them are found peculiar earthworks or enclosures which are of geometric patterns, such as the square, the circle, the crescent, or a combination of all three.

The description of these groups is difficult without a plat or sketch of their layout, but our study would not be complete without some mention of these most interesting works.

At Chillicothe is found the Mound City, which was partly occupied by Camp Sherman of World War I days; however, such of the mounds as were leveled by the camp site have been restored to their original form and size and in their exact locations.

The three types described are the most outstanding, but there are other types of lesser importance but equal in interest. One of these must be mentioned to make our study complete. We refer to the Effigy mounds, which are very numerous in Wisconsin, but for some unexplainable reason the greatest of the type is in Ohio. This is the Great Serpent Mound in Adams County, which is 1415 feet long and is the most famous prehistoric effigy mound in the world. Its use is not understood, but probably it was a religious shrine, or the symbol of a tribe or clan. Supporting somewhat the latter theory is the existence of another Serpent Mound in Warren County nearly as large as the Adams County serpent.

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Within the great circular mound at Newark is the Eagle mound. The Opossum mound is at Granville; the Tapir mound, near Portsmouth; and the Cross mound is in Pickaway County. Other mysterious shapes and patterns are scattered about the state, all of which are of the Effigy type and may be assumed to be sacred shrines.

Another type of lesser importance will be mentioned here to clarify the description of the Miami County works which will follow our general descriptions. This type is known as the Graded Way, or an incline leading from one terrace or level to another or down to a stream.

The listing we have made to illustrate the different types of mounds also happens to include a majority of the most noted examples of the mound builders' art.

This brief description of Ohio Mounds bears out the statement that our state was quite thickly populated at the peak of this period. How long ago this was we do not know.

In our own county the first settlers found more of the work of the Mound Builder than is generally known.

Unfortunately, practically all of these works have been destroyed by man in his greed and his entire disregard for these prehistoric works. However, we are fortunate in having a few men farsighted enough to preserve for posterity the record of these works. These men constitute the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society, from whose works and writing we quote largely for the description of these works.

With the valleys of the Miami and Stillwater rivers, and their numerous tributaries, Miami County was well adapted as an abode for the mound builder.

The center of this population seems to have been around Piqua, as proved by the works he left; but in every township some evidence is found.

The Society lists for distinction, four classes of works. The most important are the mounds, twenty-two being listed in the county, eight of these being located in Washington Township. Next come the enclosures, fifteen being listed, eleven of which were in Washington Township. Third being the most numerous of any types are the village sites, thirty-

five being located fairly well distributed. Newberry Township having the highest number with eight being found. Last, are the burials or cemeteries, twenty-four of these being counted. Eight were found in Springcreek Township. A total of ninety-six sites are within the county.

Of the twenty-two mounds listed, we are not sure that more than one exists, this being the Wolverton Mound in the extreme southern tip of Staunton Township, which can be seen to the west of State Route No. 202. This is but a small mound and has been trenched through in search of relics.

Mr. J. A. Rayner in his book "The First Century of Piqua" accounts for an even greater number of mounds in and around Piqua, some being destroyed by the digging of the Miami and Erie Canal.

About two and one-half miles above Piqua there was an enclosure of note which surrounded about eighteen acres of land. This was listed among the important works of the state.

This work has also been practically destroyed, although we are told some parts of its outline can still be followed by one who is familiar with its location.

Fortunately, as early as 1823 the works around Piqua were studied; therefore we can assume the descriptions of them to be quite accurate.

The enclosure was surveyed by Rayner, and others, so its outline has been preserved. The greater part of the embankment is sometimes spoken of as a stone wall.

This is explained by the belief that logs or posts were set on end to increase the height and stones piled against them for support. Then when the logs decayed, it took on the appearance of a stone wall.

The other enclosures in this vicinity were not as large, but were interesting, several being located in the limits of the City of Piqua.

Village sites are more widely scattered over the county, Concord Township is the only township not having at least one site listed.

Burials, or cemeteries, as we know them today, are also

widely scattered, although in Concord or Bethel Townships none seems to be listed.

At Piqua, where the population seems to have been more dense than in other parts, only one burial was found. Just across the river in Springcreek Township, eight were located.

This reveals a trait which is very similar to the white man's custom. The burial ground was away from the townsite, but still comparatively near by.

There is not much doubt that many more of these burials existed but were not discovered. There are three positive locations known to the writer which are not included in the listings.

A graded way existed near Piqua, but even at the time the notes were taken, the river floods had almost destroyed it. Neither do the notes definitely locate it. However, it was at the mouth of a small stream with the walls at the end widened as if meant to be a harbor for canoes as well as a passageway down to the water from the banks above.

From the descriptions given, it will be noticed that Miami had within its bounds all the principal types of the mound builders work except the effigy type.

Now then with all we have narrated and all we know about the mound builder, the big question, "Where did he go?" remains unsolved.

We have already expressed one theory for this answer— that is, he tired of building mounds, or that the nonbuilding type prevailed.

Others think of an epidemic, as is thought to have wiped out Vineland later in historic times, accounts for his passing.

Others think wars, either among themselves or by a hostile people, may have so depleted their numbers, that they were either exterminated or adopted by their conquerors.

Still another opinion, which has become prevalent, is that through perhaps centuries of time the mound builder was so changed in his habits and mode of living that the transformed people were the Indians the white people found when Columbus came. In support of this opinion, several

writers have made an exhaustive study of the Indian and his traditions and mode of living, the results of which show several facts which would seem to verify this thought.

Some few Indian tribes seem to carry a tradition that their forefathers built the mounds, but most tribes claim no knowledge whatever of their origin. A discovery was also made that the Cherokee of the Carolinas and the Mandans of North Dakota built mounds, their works being on a very much smaller scale than the Ohio works.

Many other tribes made mounds over the graves of their dead. The burial customs are found to be quite similar, this being proved by the tools and pottery of strikingly similar design found in the graves. **1199541**

Indians also used stone for part of the covering on their graves, these stone graves being almost identical with the stone graves of the mound builder. However difficulty arises at times whether graves are of the mound builder or Indian origin.

It has been found that the bones of a human body buried under different conditions behave quite differently. Bodies buried in a fairly dry state, as the mound builder usually did, last almost indefinitely. Others buried in a moist grave disintegrate rapidly. This fact explains why the graves of the two different peoples are hard to identify.

All these theroies, however plausible they may seem, still leave a question of doubt and for want of something better must be accepted. The true facts remain unanswered and will perhaps always so remain.

We have no factual data from which can be absolutely determined what people built Ohio's mounds, enclosures, and other great works; whence they came, how long they lived here; when or why they left, or whether they left at all; whether they were exterminated by other tribes or other people, or faded away from natural causes, or what finally became of them.

We do know that Columbus found a people that he named Indians, and although his reasons for so naming them were greatly in error, the name prevailed. As discoveries were made revealing the error, the name American Indian

was adopted to distinguish them from the inhabitants of India, who, of course, are the real Indians.

The American Indian, or Red Man as he is sometimes called, inhabited our land from coast to coast and from the Gulf to the Lakes, and even farther north. Instead of being one people, they were made up of many tribes, widely different in their habits, mode of living, and their advancement.

His true character was not understood by the white man and the public now is very much in ignorance as to what it was when the white man came. Perhaps we are wrong, but we think our forefathers, through ignorance of his true character, brought much of their trouble upon themselves by the treatment they gave him.

By these early white people he was despoiled of his possessions, cheated in their dealings with him, and thoroughly despised. It was through his associations with the white man that he acquired the habit of drunkenness, a state unknown in his native ways. Some of his habits of cruelty and torture were acquired from the same source.

When the white man came he found the Indian was a farmer, as well as a hunter and a fisherman, raising four different varieties of corn, beans, pumpkins, watermelons, sweet potatoes, and tobacco. He had the peach, plum, and apple. It was from these food stores that the early settlers were often saved from starvation.

When trouble arose between the settlers and the Indians, it was soon found that the easier way to get rid of him was to destroy his cornfields and vegetable patches and by so doing cause him to rely solely on the game. When it got scarce, he would move on.

This gives a general knowledge of the true character of the Indian when he was left to live unmolested, as most of them were before the white man came.

The Indians of Ohio that the first settlers found were not so peaceful, this being brought about by troubles among their own people. There seems to have been two great families, or tribes occupying Ohio at that time. The Algonquins and the Iroquois are supposed to have fought a war among themselves about 1650, the result being that all Indians were

driven out of this territory. For a time it was a sort of no-man's land.

Due to the wandering traits of the Indian, this was not to last long. After a time different tribes began to drift in again and take up their abode.

When the white man came he found seven principal tribes here; namely, the Ottawas, Wyandots, Chippewas, Mingoes, Delawares, Shawnees, and Miamis.

These newcomers in Ohio, in view of what had taken place in a comparatively recent time, could not be expected to have a very peaceful disposition, and it may have been from these conditions that he offered such a bitter resistance to the early settlers.

At this point we believe the story of the Early American in Ohio is fairly well established. So here we will leave him until we meet him again in connection with the early settlements and subsequent events in which he played a very prominent part in our history.

IV.   Exploration

A peculiar turn in the events of history gives Christopher Columbus practically full credit for the discovery of America, by his landing on San Salvador, one of the Bahama group, on October 12, 1492. Thinking he had found the way to the Indies, he called these islands the West Indies. From these facts Columbus Day appears on our calendars, this day being widely observed as a holiday in his honor.

The first man to discover the shores of our United States was Lief, son of Eric the Red, or Lief Erickson, as the custom of their language would supply him with a name, who founded the colony "Vineland," mentioned in the previous chapter, in the year 1000.

It was not until 1507 that our continent received its name from Amerigo Vespucci, who crossed the ocean, under the Spanish and Portuguese flags, and landed on the coast of South America.

After this voyage the new continent came into prominence in Europe and expeditions were formed thick and fast to give the various countries claim to a share in the New World. A number of these later led to history pertaining to Ohio and Miami County and for this reason will be briefly outlined to show the events which led up to the settlement of our country.

Ponce de Leon, a companion of Columbus, landed on what is now Florida on Easter Sunday 1512, giving it the name Florida, meaning Flower Land to him. DeSoto led a great expedition in 1539-43, when he discovered the Mississippi River, ascending it to about the vicinity of Memphis, Tennessee, as we now know the river. However, his expedition was a failure resulting in his death and about half his followers, the remainder finding their way back to Cuba and eventually to Spain.

Following this expedition was one sent out by the French in 1524, under an explorer named Verrazzano, who laid claim to what is now Canada, calling it New France.

Then came Cartier in 1534-42, who was followed by Champlain, who began building Quebec in 1608. Thus began the first real settlement, although there was still a vast country to be explored.

The oldest settlement in the United States, as we now know the continent, was made at St. Augustine, Florida, September 8, 1565, by Menendez de Aviles who brought soldiers, priests, and Negro slaves.

The second oldest town is Sante Fe, founded by the Spaniards in 1581. These events seemed to excite the English to attempt some colonization which they immediately set out to do.

Although the French worked simultaneously with the English, for the sake of clearness in describing their activities, we will describe each separately. So we will leave the French at this point and pick up their activities later.

John Cabot and his three sons set out in 1497 to come to our shores and landed on Labrador. No settlement was made; however, this was the first landing on the North American continent.

Sir Humphrey Gilbert, the next to try, was lost at sea in 1583. Walter Raleigh, his cousin, took over the rights granted him by Queen Elizabeth and he landed on the shores of North Carolina in 1584.

Sir Richard Grenville left a colony of one hundred and eighty persons at Roanoke Island in 1585, but they took the first opportunity of escaping and what few remained were murdered by the Indians. Following this, a third settlement of one hundred and eighteen persons disappeared leaving no trace of what became of them.

This so discouraged Raleigh that he made over his rights to others, who were no more successful than he had been.

As Raleigh had failed to establish a colony, King James revoked the charter which had extended from the mouth of the Santee River in South Carolina to Delaware Bay, and considered the forming of two companies instead of one.

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These companies were made up of capitalists who had powers to bring in colonists and servants, impose taxes and coin money, paying a share of the profits to the crown for these privileges.

One company was issued patents April 10, 1606, and was named the Plymouth Company, it being made up of people around Plymouth, England. The other was the London Company with London fortune hunters as its members.

The significant part of these patents or charters was the ignorance of America shown in their real location, size and topography, which at once caused conflicts which were to carry through the settlements up to the formation of the North West territory and the State of Ohio, many years later.

The London Company was given the coast from latitude thirty four degrees, at Cape Fear, northward to latitude forty one degrees along the coast of Virginia. The Plymouth Company was to have the coast from latitude thirty eight degrees northward to latitude forty-five degrees or near the north easterly limits of the present coast of the state of Maine.

This shows an overlapping of territory, both being given the shoreline from the south line of the present state of Delaware to Long Island. With this went a further complication that they were not to settle within one hundred miles of each other.

Thus the shoreline was set up, but historians differ so widely as to the width of these patents that is with difficulty the intent can be followed. Some say five miles in width, others one hundred miles back from the shore. While still others say they were to extend to the Pacific Coast.

A second charter given in 1609 and a third in 1611 presumably were issued to clear this difficulty, but as both read from sea to sea they failed to clear this confusion. Therefore we will consider these grants to include all the land as far west as the Mississippi River, this being the limits fixed by historical events which were to follow in future years.

The London Company established the first English town in America, May 13, 1607, under the name of Jamestown, with one hundred colonists and Captain John Smith as its

leader. The colony enjoyed a period of prosperity as long as Captain Smith remained for he set up his famous rule, "He who will not work shall not eat," which seems to have had the desired effect.

Another noted event happened in this colony when many young women, of good character, were brought over and sold to the colonists for from one hundred fifteen to one hundred twenty pounds of tobacco or approximately $200.00 per wife. In spite of this good start, the colony failed in 1624, after expending about a half million dollars and numbering only about two thousand people, when nine thousand had been brought over from England.

The Plymouth Company had exclusive grants and privileges but it never founded an actual colony.

The Pilgrims, numbering one hundred and two, who founded Plymouth in 1620 were a band of independents, in exile on account of their extreme religious beliefs. Having fled from Holland, they suffered extreme hardships, and lost half their number by death the first year. But in spite of all this, they extended their settlements, relied upon their own resources, and developed themselves.

Salem was begun in 1625. John Endicott came over with another hundred settlers in 1628, and became governor of the Massachuset Colony. In 1630, John Winthrop brought over one thousand more colonists and settled Boston.

These English colonies were divided in the middle by the Dutch, as Henry Hudson had discovered Manhattan Island in 1609, naming it New Netherlands. However the trade with the new colony drifted into the hands of the Dutch West India Company in 1621, when it was known as New Amsterdam. Their colonization spread up the Hudson as much as one hundred and fifty miles.

The Swedes slipped in and settled on the Delaware in 1681, creating another break in the English possessions.

These settlements were both on land claimed by the English under authority of their land grants and soon caused trouble. The English took New Amsterdam by force of arms in 1664.

King Charles II presented a charter to his brother, the Duke of York, which resulted in the settlement of East and West Jersey.

Following this William Penn was granted a patent for a large territory in 1681 which comprised much of the territory which is now the state of Pennsylvania. This colony through its liberal constitution thrived from the first.

Patents for the Carolina territory were issued in 1663. This territory extended south to the Spanish possessions.

New England settlements spread to the north and west, becoming the nucleus of other colonies, such as Connecticut, which adopted a constitution in 1639. In 1663 Roger Williams founded Rhode Island.

Each of these colonies was independent of all others. As communication was difficult, they were without contact with each other, but they were practically forced to unite for mutual benefit especially during the early Indian wars.

The New England colonies were leaders of this movement in 1643, forming the United Colonies of New England, comprising the Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven colonies. This motion lasted for nearly forty years.

With this we have a general outline of the coastal settlements. Let us now see what the French were doing in the interior by picking up the story of Champlain where we left him at Quebec.

He had discovered the large lake which bears his name. By this he had a great advantage over the English for the possession of the interior country, but he lost it by one rash act. This came about in his dealings with the Indians, whose only arms were the bow and arrow. Champlain carried an arquebuse, an ancient firearm the predecessor of the musket, loaded with four balls. At a conference with the Indians, he, upon only a slight provocation, decided to fire on them to prove the power of his firearm which at that time was unknown to the Indians. The shot killed two and severely wounded a third. The others fled in terror. They were representatives of the mighty Iroquois, who ever after were enemies; and the French had to detour their country by keeping to the St. Lawrence river and the Great Lakes.

Following Champlain, several exploratory trips were made to the westward, Le Caron getting through to Lake Huron in 1616. Some missionaries got as far as the falls of

St. Marys in 1634, but no winter settlements were made until 1668, when Claude Dablon and James Marquette founded a mission at the falls called Sault St. Marie.

Nicholas Perrot explored Lake Michigan, reaching its southern tip in 1670. The same year a mission was founded at St. Ignatius by Marquette, where he learned from the Indians of a great river away to the west. Desiring to find out whether this river ran to the Pacific Ocean or to the Gulf of Mexico, he formed an expedition for its exploration.

He was joined in this enterprise by Joliet as commander of the expedition, and they set out May 13, 1673. Coasting along the north shore of Lake Michigan, they entered Green Bay, thence up the Fox River, crossed the narrow portage to the Wisconsin River, floated down this river to its mouth where they entered the great Mississippi on June 1th. There they set out over its unknown waters, drifting southward to the mouth of the Arkansas River at about latitude thirty three degrees, when they were satisfied the river ran into the Gulf of Mexico and decided to return.

On the return trip, when they reached the mouth of the Illinois River, they decided to explore it. They paddled up the river to its source and secured guides from the Indians to take them to Lake Michigan and thence up the lake, where Green Bay was reached in September, 1673. They could report wonderful discoveries.

While all this exploration was being made, another explorer, Robert Cavalier de La Salle, who had a trading post on the St. Lawrence, made a study of nine different dialects of the Iroquis Indians. From them he learned of a river called the Ohio, which flowed to the sea from their country. This gave him a great desire to explore the river.

He went to Quebec and received permission for his expedition. After many discouragements, he finally got under way July 6, 1669. He passed Niagara Falls, being the first to hear its thunderous roar; then on to Onandaga, thence up a river, over a portage to a tributary of the Ohio, thence down the Ohio as far as the falls at Louisville, thus making the discovery and exploration of the Ohio in 1669.

When he returned from this expedition, La Salle was fired with ambition to explore the Mississippi to its mouth

and lay claim to the country in the name of the King of France. This permission was readily granted in 1674, but he had a hard time to finance and outfit his expedition. However, nothing daunted him, and he finally set out on his journey and traversed the full length of the river. At the beginning of the delta, he held a ceremony formally taking possession for the King of France in 1682.

Resulting from this trip, a number of forts were established, among which Ft. Vincennes, Cahokia, Chartres, and Kaskaskia will be noted as of importance. These added to such settlements as Detroit, Sault St. Marie, and others along the lakes completed a chain of forts behind and encircling the English.

The fur trader and the Jesuit missionaries followed closely after the explorers, making friends with the Indians and strengthening these outposts.

The Frenchman, by nature, was an explorer and a trader, while the English were interested in the permanent colonies, being largely driven from his home in Europe by oppression of his religious beliefs. So at first each went his own way; however from the situation as briefly outlined, we can foresee trouble was bound to arise from this condition.

Territorial Conquests V.

Peace might have continued longer in America had it not been for wars in Europe which followed to America, such as King William's War, Queen Anne's War, King George's War, and finally the French and Indian War.

Port Royal and Acadia passed back and forth between the French and English several times; Quebec was captured by the English in 1629, and held a short time, but these events were the outgrowth of rivalry between England and France and not caused by the ill will of their colonies.

This peace, aside from such interferences as mentioned, prevailed until the Revolution of 1688, when rivalry between the fur traders of each country became quite tense in America, leading to King William's War (1689-97) in which both sides sought the friendship and aid of the Indians resulting in guerrilla-like warfare which was confined to New York and New England.

Peace was declared in Europe in 1697 leaving conditions in America about as they were at the beginning of the conflict. This peace proved to be only a truce. Hostilities again broke out as Queen Anne's War (1701-13), King William having died previous to this outbreak.

The Iroquois Indians had been allies to the English in King William's War and had suffered greatly from French attacks. Urged to fight again, they were reluctant to enter another conflict; therefore in 1701 they signed a treaty of peace with the French and remained neutral throughout the greater part of this war. This arrangement threw the fighting to New England and the South Carolina territory, being largely of the guerrilla type warfare, as before. Finally in 1711 the northern colonists made an attack on Montreal which ended in failure. An attack on Port Royal resulted in its capture by the English, who changed the name to Annapolis.

The war was soon ended by a treaty of peace in 1713, which left England in a much more favorable position. She acquired Acadia, Newfoundland, and the Hudson Bay region, as well as a recognized protectorate over the Iroquois Indians.

Spain, having lost heavily to England in the European conflicts, lost no chance to retaliate, resulting in trouble both in England and America, finally leading to war (1740-43) in which General Oglethorpe led two unsuccessful expeditions against St. Augustine, thus drawing Spaniards from Cuba and Florida to attack Georgia without success.

Wars seem to have been so prevalent that it is hard to say when one war ended and another began; thus the northern colonists, after about a quarter century of peace, found the English and French again at war, this time known as King George's War.

The French, after losing Acadia, fortified Louisburg on Cape Breton Island. The English were well aware of its strategic value and laid elaborate plans for its capture, which was finally accomplished June 17, 1745. The French made two strenuous efforts for its recapture but were unable to do so.

Then came another treaty of peace in 1748 which again proved to be only a truce as following events will show. One of the provisions of this treaty was the return to the original owners of any points which had been captured, this being a great disappointment to the English, and especially the New England colonies.

At this point, when there was a short respite in the fighting, let us take the opportunity to look into the interior of the country and see what was happening in our own territory. English traders had pushed through the mountains by 1745 and established posts at Sandusky Bay for trade and barter. The Iroquois Indians and their allies had controlled the territory represented by Ohio and kept the French out of this territory.

The Ohio Company of Virginia received a grant from the crown for 200,000 acres of land south of the Ohio, and between the Monongahela and Kanawha Rivers. This ex-

cited Galissonier, Governor of Canada, to act at once in an effort to retain the Ohio Country for France.

William Johnson, as Indian Commissioner for the English, had used the Iroquois to keep out the French, as stated. Also in the meantime he had gained their friendship to the point where he was able to make a treaty with the branch of the Miamis called the Twigtwees, who lived along the Miami River, and were ruled by a chief called La Demoiselle or Old Britain, probably in 1747.

The traders almost immediately came in increasing numbers and established Fort Anglois (which is more commonly known as Fort Pickawillany) in 1749, at the mouth of Loramie Creek. However, this was the only village which severed trade relations with the French. They tried hard to induce Old Britain to return but without success.

Galissonier, governor of Canada, in 1749 sent out Bienville de Celeron, to make a claim for the Ohio Country in the name of France. This was but a small company, consisting of twenty French soldiers, one hundred or more voyageurs, about thirty Indians, and Father Bonnecamps, a Jesuit priest.

Celeron planned to claim the country more by pomp and ceremony than by force, planting leaden plates at numerous points, principally at the mouths of rivers, thereby claiming all the territory drained by these rivers. The path of his travels on this journey almost outlines the boundary of what was afterward to be the State of Ohio.

He left Lake Erie and crossed the portage at Lake Chautauqua and entered the headwaters of the Allegheny River, burying one of the lead plates near the headwaters and the second only a short distance downstream.

At each place a lead plate was to be buried, the entire party lined up, and with much pomp and ceremony Celeron would proclaim Louis the Fifteenth Lord of all the region. Then the plate would be buried, a sheet of tin nailed to the nearest tree, and the whole proceeding recorded and notarized.

His party was scarcely away from the planting of the first plate, when it was dug up by the Indians and turned over to Commissioner Johnson.

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The third plate was planted near Wheeling. He then traveled on to the mouth of the Muskingum where the fourth plate was planted. This plate was found in 1798 by some boys playing near the river.

At the mouth of the Kanawha, they stopped to bury the fifth plate (which was found in 1846), and then followed the Ohio to a large Indian village at the mouth of the Scioto. This village was known as the Lower Shawnee Town and is near our present Portsmouth.

The next objective was the mouth of the Great Miami River. And after planting the sixth and last plate, the party ascended the river to Fort Pickawillany, dispersed the English traders he found gathered there, and made an earnest effort to win the allegiance of Chief Old Britain.

On leaving Pickawillany he ascended Loramie Creek to the portage over to the St. Mary's River, and then down stream to the Maumee and then to Lake Erie. After a visit to Detroit, the party returned to Montreal, completing his journey.

However, to his disappointment, the expedition as a gesture by France as a hands off policy did not retard the English in the least; and Galissonier was recalled to France.

In the meantime the English were not idle for Virginia was determined to have the Ohio county explored, in spite of a conflicting claim of Pennsylvania for territory near the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers. She sent Christopher Gist in 1750 to explore and report on the possibilities of level land, as well as to note the tribes of Indians and their numbers.

Gist started on his journey, following the Great Trail, to the forks of the Muskingum, to a Wyandot Indian village near the present site of Coshocton, where he overtook George Croghan and Andrew Montour, a half breed of French and Indian descent, who represented Pennsylvania and were known by him to have started first.

From this point Gist took the lead and pushed on passing the Great Buffalo Swamp (Buckeye Lake), then down what was to be later known as Zanes Trace to an Indian village near Standing Stone (Lancaster), then to another village called Maguck (Circleville), thence down the Scioto River

to the Lower Shawnee towns (Portsmouth). From here he took a northwesterly direction over the Miami Trace to Pickawillany at the mouth of Loramie Creek above what is now Piqua in Miami County, arriving in February, 1751.

This was the most westerly trading station of the English. Gist found here a goodly number of English traders and succeeded in making a treaty with the Indian Chief Old Britain. However this was not done without opposition as the French had kept in touch with his movements and had Indian representatives there to make a strong plea for their cause.

On his return, Gist retraced his travels to the Shawnee Towns, but he then left the explored path, crossing the Ohio, then up the Licking River, crossed the divide to the Kentucky River, on up this river and then eastward to the head of the Clinch River, crossed over to the New River then over the mountains to the Roanoke where he was back in explored territory. He was able to make a very encouraging report on the lands he had traveled through.

It can readily be observed that Pickawillany, which was built in 1749, with its English support, was quite a barrier to the French supremacy and control of the fur trade in the Ohio Country.

Therefore the French sent Charles du Langlade (sometimes given as Langdale), a half-breed Indian, with one hundred and forty Ottawas and Ojibways with orders to destroy the post. Arriving on June 21, 1752, he took the post by surprise, finding the most of the Indians out on hunting trips and only eight traders at the post. In the attack fourteen Indians, including Chief Old Britain, and one of the traders were killed, the fort was burned, the stock confiscated, and some of the whites taken prisoner. Some Indians joined with the French, while others fled to other tribes. There are numerous accounts of this attack, and in nearly all of them it is stated that Old Britain's body was cooked and eaten by the captors.

This battle proved to be the start of hostilities between France and England and can rightfully be called the first battle of the French and Indian War, as it is known in

America. After four years it became known as the Seven Years War in Europe.

The old fort proper, as indicated by the exploration of the remains of the old foundation, seemed to have been about twenty-five by sixty feet in size and was surrounded by a stockade of considerable size. In the digging of the Miami and Erie Canal many years later, the eastern part of the old stockade walls was entirely destroyed, making it impossible to trace them, as the old fort was never rebuilt.

With the fall of Fort Pickawillany, hostilities were at a standstill in our part of the county for a time; therefore we will pick up the events following the treaty of peace in 1748, which we laid aside for the account of the happenings in the Ohio Country.

The old rivalry between France and England still existed and the territory that now is the interior of New York State and that bordering on the Great Lakes was much disputed.

The French got the start in the race for territory. But in the face of this, the undaunted English pushed up the Mohawk River valley, where the great Iroquois Indians lived under British control. By so doing they forged ahead in the race for furs and trade.

This prompted the French to action. As a result, the ownership of the Allegheny region in general and the Ohio Valley in particular was in dispute, both claiming title to this vast territory.

Three years after Celeron's expedition, through the Ohio Country, Marquis Duquesne du Menneville became governor of Canada (1752) and immediately decided upon a vigorous policy for upholding the French rights in the disputed territory by building forts in some of the territory definitely claimed by the English.

In the summer of 1753, the British Secretary of State in charge of colonial governors, sent word not to take the offensive, but to repel by force of arms any attempt by France to infringe upon undoubted territorial rights of the British.

In the fall of this same year (1753), in compliance with this order, Governor Robert Dinwiddie of Virginia decided to send a message to the new French forts along Lake Erie, selecting for this difficult mission George Washington, a young Virginian just twenty-one years old, whose early training and experience with the Indians and as a surveyor made him especially well suited for this task.

The trip to the forts was made, but despite the wisdom with which the negotiations were conducted, the effort to settle the dispute by mutual agreement failed. The French commander politely but firmly asserted the right of France to the occupied territory, stating his orders were to eject every Englishman from the Ohio Valley and that he expected to carry out these orders to the letter.

As diplomacy had failed warlike measures were demanded, and both parties knew that the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers would be the strategic point in a military struggle.

Even before Washington returned from his mission some Virginians (March, 1754) had gone out to this point and started building a fort. They had not progressed far with the work when a strong band of Canadians appeared and drove them away and proceeded to finish the work for themselves, calling it Fort Duquesne.

In the meantime Governor Dinwiddie had sent forth a small force for the protection of the fort the Virginians had started. Since the fort had already fallen into the hands of the French, this force was placed under the command of Washington. After a few skirmishes with the enemy, he fell back to the Great Meadows and hastily constructed a rude stockade which he named Fort Necessity.

The fort was soon attacked by a large body of troops from Fort Duquesne. Washington was forced to surrender or be exterminated. However, by his efforts in arranging the terms of the surrender, his troops were allowed to march out with the honors of war (July 4th, 1754.)

Under the conditions existing at this time, the Indian allegiance meant much to both sides, but the Iroquois had been buffeted about first by one side and then the other and had suffered by the various conflicts. The Mohawks favored

an alliance with the British, while they were more inclined to the French. As a result of this difference, they decided to remain neutral, this action being strictly adhered to except by a small number of belligerent Mohawks who joined the English forces in defiance of their superior.

The French at this time had a strong line of forts along the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes which gave them a decided advantage.

During 1755 the British decided to send troops from the homeland and their navy to prevent French troops from landing in Canada, but this part was not a success as the French navy outwitted them by slipping by and landing quite a strong force in Canada.

Several attempts to capture the French forts failed to bring much success although a few points were captured, one of which was Acadia. As punishment, the inhabitants, to the number of about six thousand, were taken from their homes and scattered throughout the English colonies from Maine to Georgia. This method of dealing with noncombatants was more like ancient times than modern England. This action entailed great hardships upon the victims, some working their way to friendly Louisiana, quite a number eventually returned to their own land at the end of the war. Many died and still a greater number were reduced to pauperism. Longfellow's "Evangeline" reflects the condemnation of the modern public, bringing just criticism against England for this act of inhumanity. By saying the Acadians were disloyal to them and favored the French, the English tried to justify themselves.

The greatest of all humiliations to the British arms came in this same year (1755) when General Edward Braddock, who had been made Commander in Chief in America, was badly defeated. Braddock was used to warfare methods of the Old World and seems to have been too obstinate to take advice or adopt the methods necessary to combat Indian warfare. He marched on Fort Duquesne with about two thousand men, about half being under the command of George Washington. Within a few miles of the fort he was met by the French and Indians, and as he insisted on his men fighting in the open they were easily picked off. Had

it not been for Washington and his men, the whole force would probably have been annihilated.

This left the frontier almost at the mercy of the Indians, and it fell to Washington and his small army of about fifteen hundred men to defend it, which was impossible.

Although hostilities had been going on in America, France and England were not at war in Europe. At this time diplomatic complications reached a climax, and England declared war on France, May 18, 1756, thus widening the American quarrel into almost a world war, the ultimate object being to decide which of the two nations would become the leading world power. This conflict was known in Europe as the Seven Years War.

This action took the most of the fighting away from the Ohio Valley and it would be aside from our subject to describe it in detail. However, to retain the sequence of events the main activities will be traced on through to the ultimate British victory.

The French followed up their early successes in 1755 and 1756, principally through the leadership given them by Montcalm, who was sent over to command the Canadian forces.

In spite of these early victories, he was aware that the British held strategic points. For the next two years he spent his efforts in the capture of two of the strongest points. As the British attack on Louisburg failed, the French still held the advantage.

British failures are attributed to their inefficient policies, allowing birth, seniority, and politics to enter into military appointments.

This ended when William Pitt, the Great Commoner, was given the Ministry in the fall of 1756. He at once began the reorganization of the army and its policy, but it was not until 1758 that the results of his work began to bring forth victories.

Fort Duquesne was captured, and other strong points changed hands.

As the year 1759 opened, General Wolf began to lay plans for the capture of Quebec, commanded by Montcalm.

On September 13, 1759, this famous battle was fought and won by the British, the details of this battle being familiar to every student of history.

In the meantime other strong points fell into British hands, and the war in America was nearing a close.

On the frontier, where the Indians were taking part in the fighting, skirmishes and small battles took place. In the Ohio Country, by the burning of Fort Pickawillany, the Miami Indians were put out of the conflict, but the Shawnees and other tribes had been encroaching on this territory and had several villages on the Miami and Mad Rivers to the south.

This territory from the beginning of the war seems to have been a dividing line between the combatants, first one and then the other holding control.

At this period the English, in conjunction with the Shawnees, Cherokees, Delawares, and others were in control but were jealously watched by the French and their allies, the Miamis, Wyandots, and Ottawas.

During the summer of 1763, this situation came to an open break and a battle was fought on ground which lies east of what is now known as the Piqua-St. Marys road and north of Swift Run, in which the English and Indians under a Shawnee Chief called Black Hoof were victorious.

This is listed as the last battle of French and Indian war and is barely a mile from the old fort, the scene of the first battle of this war.

At the junction of what is now the Piqua-St. Marys road and the road to Lockington a small monument in commemoration of this battle has been erected, the inscription on the same reads

"Erected 1898
By the Piqua Chapter of the Daughters of the
American Revolution
In commemoration of the last battle of
the French and Indian War
Fought near this spot in 1763"

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In Europe the fighting still continued. Spain joined France, too late to save the day for France, but in time to bring about humiliating losses for herself.

The final treaty was signed at Paris on February 10, 1763. The terms made a sweeping transfer in America. The English were the possessors of Canada and all lands east of the Mississippi River with the exception of a few small islands which France was permitted to retain as fishing stations. Spain gave up Florida but held claims to lands west of the Mississippi now known as the Great Plains.

The events which took place in the shifting of owner- ship of American lands according to the Treaty of Paris and succeeding events can readily be taken to be the foundation events of "United States History".

Territorial conquests were not ended by this treaty, but in the Ohio Valley this marked the end of conquests between nations and confined it to disputes between the colonists and the Mother Country and between the colonies themselves which may well be the subjects of succeeding chapters.

VI. *Under British Rule*

The brave men of the colonies had fought the French and Indian War with very little assistance from the British, with the expectation that if they were victorious they would be permitted to occupy the interior country, especially the Ohio valley.

At the close of the war this vast territory was without any governing body, and it became the first task of Great Britain to provide some form of government. Therefore in October, 1763, the King issued a proclamation intended to supply this requirement.

To the great disappointment of the colonists, the royal greed asserted itself and, despite grants which had already been made, the London government preempted all the territory between the Allegheny mountains and the Mississippi River as the exclusive property of the crown.

The part acquired from Spain was set up as East and West Florida. The Canadian possessions were organized as the Province of Quebec thus leaving the Illinois and Ohio Country as practically a vast Indian reservation, ordering all settlers already in this territory to move out at once and forbidding others to move in, also prohibiting trade with the Indians, except through licenses which carried excessive restrictions. The purchase of land was prohibited except through government agents.

On June 22, 1774, Parliament passed what is known as the Quebec Act, which affirmed the policies of the Proclamation of 1763 and added many obnoxious features.

The Indians became very distrustful and under the leadership of Pontiac, a powerful Ottawa chief, formed a powerful confederacy of the western Indians with the determination to wipe out every English post.

The distrust and discontent continued to spread, resulting in an uprising, starting in May, 1763. In a few weeks

all the British posts excepting Detroit and Fort Pitt were captured by the savages.

A vigorous effort was made to put an end to this conflict by sending two expeditions against the Indian warriors in 1774. One of which, known as the Bradstreet expedition, marched along the shores of Lake Erie, finally reaching Detroit, and making an effort to make treaties with the Indians in that section, receiving many promises which the Indians never expected to fulfill. The other expedition under the command of Colonel Bouquet, a more forceful and determined officer, started out from Fort Pitt toward the interior of the Ohio country with a force of 1500 men.

As the Bouquet expedition advanced to the country of the upper Muskingum and Tuscarawas rivers, they were met by the Indians truly seeking peace. As a result, a treaty was made with them. A part of the concessions made by the Indians was the turning over to Bouquet of some two hundred white prisoners. Among the released prisoners was an alert and intelligent young brave, who, after scrubbing the war paint from his face, proved to be a white boy named John Gibson, who was destined to be famous in later events.

This treaty broke Pontiac's power but left the Indians in a state of discontent as the pioneers were continually poaching on the so-called Indian land some entering what is now Kentucky through Cumberland gap. William Johnson, the well known Indian commissioner, and William Franklin, son of Benjamin Franklin, and other associates secured a large grant of land west of the Allegheny mountains spoken of as the Walpole grant, being named for Thomas Walpole, a leading London banker, who was assisting in the financing of this project.

The territory of this proposed colony conflicted with the Ohio Company Claims, previously granted; and George Washington, being vitally interested in this company, strongly opposed this conflicting claim as the Ohio Company was to handle the bounty promised the Virginia soldiers. As a compromise measure, the two companies were merged in 1770, with a provision to recognize the Virginia soldier claims.

Early in this year, Washington planned a trip into the Ohio country with the location and securing of good tracts of land as his objective. Making his way through the forests and down the Ohio River to the mouth of the Kanawha River, his objective terminus, he ascended the Kanawha, locating here a ten thousand acre tract which was to be offered for sale at a future date. On his return trip he kept a close watch on the south shore of the Ohio for land suitable for soldier bounty claims.

By a treaty at Fort Stanwix (Rome, N. Y.) the Iroquois Indians had ceded the Ohio Country to the English. In so doing they offered very little resistance to prospective settlers.

The Ohio Shawnees and Delawares and other tribes refused to sign the treaty which was accepted by the Iroquois and strongly resented the encroachment on their hunting grounds by staging raids against the white settlers directly disregarding their treaty with Bouquet.

These same Indians also revolted against the Iroquois control over their actions and removed the high authority from the old Iroquois Council Fires at Onondaga Lake (Syracuse, N. Y.) to the Shawnee town on Scipio Creek near the mouth of the Scioto River, a short distance from the present town of Circleville. They decided to resist the newcomers who were filtering through the mountains to the new country. In spite of all this ill feeling among the Indians, the desire to form new settlements in the Ohio Country could not be squelched.

The Moravians through their religious zeal were the most determined. One of their members named Post erected a mission cabin on the Muskingum River in 1761, and David Zeisberger and a companion named Heckwelder built the Moravian mission settlement of Schoenbrunn in 1771 and 1772.

This was the prevailing situation in 1774 when the smoldering embers of revolt burst forth into flame in what is known as the Dunmore War, which in reality was the prelude to the Revolutionary War. The fact that most of this struggle was on Ohio soil brings forth facts which are not usually brought out clearly in history.

John Murray, Earl of Dunmore, the Governor of the Virginia Colony, a domineering and determined representative of King George, was just as determined for the rights of his colony against the Indians.

Virginia's grant in the Ohio country was nullified by the Quebec Act, this action incurring the disfavor of Dunmore. Included in this land claimed by Virginia was a part of what is now western Pennsylvania, especially the land surrounding the forks of the Ohio River and the Valley of the Monongahela, thus placing Fort Pitt in the disputed territory.

Dunmore sent Dr. John Connoly to act as his agent at Fort Pitt, while St. Clair was the Pennsylvania agent. At one time it seemed that Virginia would fight Pennsylvania instead of the Shawnees.

In the meantime a survey party had gone forth to survey land for Washington and his associates. Another party was surveying land at the mouth of the Great Kanawha of which George Rogers Clark was a member. A third in charge of Michael Cresap was working farther up the river. All of this proved to the Shawnees that settlement of the Ohio country was bound to follow. Clashes and killings occurred which aroused the Indians and the pioneers as well.

The Virginians, much dreaded by the Indians, were called Long Knives by the most of the tribes. Being real backwoodsmen, they were a match in hunting and in warfare.

Cresap and Clark retreated from their survey work, after clashes with the Indians, to a settlement on Wheeling Creek, which had been made by Ebenezer Zane shortly after Washington had made his prospecting tour.

This little settlement was much startled by a message from Connolly that a state of war existed with the Shawnees but at once took action accordingly and several Indians descending the Ohio were killed. In retaliation, white settlers were killed.

Logan, Chief of the Mingoes, had established a camp about fifty miles below Wheeling. Cresap at first thought he too was hostile to the whites but as he had always been

a friend to the white man and peaceful they soon abandoned their plans to attack his camp.

Opposite Logan's camp, on the Virginia side of the Ohio, an unscrupulous scoundrel and cut throat named Daniel Greathouse and a bunch of his fellow frontier thugs had a camp known as Baker's Bottom, where the Indians were supplied with rum.

At the invitation of Greathouse a party of Indians from Logan's Camp visited this camp, were plied with liquor, and then were attacked. Nine were massacred. Included in these were a brother and sister of Logan, the sister being the wife of John Gibson. Other relatives of Logan had previously been killed. This incident is one of the most horrible blots on the white man's record.

That Cresap had no part in this and that he was not present has been proved without doubt. But Logan believed Cresap to be the guilty party, and Indian reprisals spread panic among the advance settlements.

These were events of 1774. In March of this same year the Boston Port Bill was passed. In May, the Virginia House of Burgesses, of which George Washington, Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson were members, met and with a burst of indignation against this bill set aside the first day of June, when the Port Bill was to go into effect, as a day of fasting and prayer for Divine help in averting the threatened calamity to the civil rights of America.

Dunmore at once dissolved the king-insulting assembly, as he felt his duty to do in his position as governor. But at the same time, on learning of the failures of the surveying parties and the Indian depredations, he was led to make plans to invade the Shawnee stronghold and put a stop to these atrocities.

He therefore authorized Colonel Angus McDonald to raise a force of militiamen and proceed into the Indian country. This he did promptly with a force of some four hundred men who did some brave fighting and suffered many hardships but their main accomplishment was keeping the Indian forces busily occupied while Dunmore was making preparations and assembling a larger force made up of volunteers and militiamen who collected at Fort Dunmore (formerly Fort Pitt).

At the same time, another force was assembled by General Andrew Lewis. The two armies, of about fifteen hundred each, were to meet at the mouth of the Kanawha, then to cross the Ohio, and penetrate the Indian country.

In the meantime Dunmore changed his plans and unwittingly nearly caused the failure of his expedition. Chief Cornstalk kept in touch with the movement of his troops as well as those of Lewis and had laid plans to meet them singly, determined to crush Lewis first.

Instead of meeting Lewis as planned at Point Pleasant, Dunmore descended the Ohio to the Licking River and then moved up this river crossing overland to the Scioto and finally halted and fortified himself on the banks of Scipio Creek near what is now Westfall, Pickaway County, Ohio.

General Lewis reached Point Pleasant on October 6, 1774, and on the ninth Simon Girty and two other messengers arrived from Dunmore's Camp to notify Lewis of the change of plans, ordering him to join him as soon as possible.

Lewis was greatly displeased but prepared to break camp the following morning and take up the march as his superior had ordered.

But these plans were forestalled. Chief Cornstalk had purposely let Dunmore proceed unmolested to let him get farther away from Lewis. On the following morning the army would have been subjected to a surprise attack at dawn by a force of about equal strength had they not been discovered by the vigilant scouts of the Lewis army.

General Lewis was a seasoned Indian fighter, having been major of a Virginia regiment at Braddock's defeat. He coolly and wisely directed his troops in a manner that as the first shock came, while it was favorable to the foe, all his troops were in readiness.

With the Indians were Elinipsico, son of Cornstalk, Red Hawk, the Delaware Chief, and chiefs of the Mingoes, Wyandots, and the father and a brother of the noted Tecumseh, more bold and distinguished braves than were ever before assembled in battle unaided by white allies.

It was nearly noon before either side seemed to have an advantage, but finally the Indians began a slow retreat.

General Lewis was aware that if a decisive action was

not made before nightfall, his troops were in danger of defeat. Therefore he directed a part of his troops to circle through the forest and high weeds of the river bottom and attack the Indians on their flank. The movement was successfully made, putting the Indians between two armies. Believing reinforcements had arrived, the Indians began steadily falling back and at nightfall they crossed the Ohio and retreated toward the Scioto towns. The Battle of Point Pleasant was won, the last battle fought under British rule and really the first battle of the Revolutionary War.

On October 18, 1774, General Lewis crossed the Ohio and began his march to meet Dunmore on the Pickaway Plains. When only a few miles from Dunmore's camp, he was met by a messenger who informed him a treaty of peace was being negotiated and ordered him to return immediately to the mouth of the Kanawha.

General Lewis's men, flushed with success, exasperated at their losses, and eager for revenge, refused to obey this order, and continued on their way until Dunmore himself met them. They finally reluctantly agreed to begin the return march; however, Dunmore's policy in this action was somewhat questioned in later years.

Chief Cornstalk, upon reaching the Indian towns on his retreat, tried to excite the Indians to further encounter. When unable to do so, he declared he would go and make peace. This he immediately set out to do.

On entering Dunmore's camp, he made a pathetic plea for his people, reciting the wrongs of the white man and the rights denied the Indian, finally agreeing to surrender to the white man all the lands south of the Ohio.

At this famous council one distinguished chief was absent and persistently refused to attend. This was Logan, chief of the Mingo tribe who, up until the time his people were mercilessly murdered at Baker's Bottom, had always been friendly to the white man.

Logan had such a strong influence with the Indian tribes that it was considered very important that he attend the council and join in the terms of the treaty. Therefore Dunmore sent John Gibson to attempt to bring Logan to the council.

It will be remembered that Gibson was rescued from the Indians by the Bouquet expedition and later married Logan's sister, who was murdered at Baker's Bottom.

When Gibson arrived at Logan's camp and explained his mission, the chief took Gibson aside under the shade of a neighboring tree, traditionally known as the Logan Elm, the site of one of our Ohio State parks. There he recited the following speech to Gibson, who afterward wrote it down and delivered it to Dunmore.

Logan's Speech

"I appeal to any white man to say if ever he entered Logan's cabin hungry, and he gave him not meat; if ever he came cold and naked, and he clothed him not? During the course of the last long and bloody war, Logan remained idle in his camp, an advocate for peace.

"Such was my love for the whites that my countrymen pointed as I passed and said, 'Logan is the friend of the white man.'

"I had even thought to have lived with you, but for the injuries of one man, Colonel Cresap, who, the last spring, in cold blood and unprovoked, murdered all the relations of Logan, not even sparing my women and children.

"There runs not a drop of my blood in the veins of any living creature. This called on me for revenge. I have sought it. I have killed many. I have fully glutted my vengeance.

"For my country, I rejoice at the beams of peace; but don't harbor a thought that mine is the joy of fear. Logan never felt fear.

"He will not turn on his heel to save his life.

"Who is there to mourn for Logan? Not one."

A brief account of Logan's ancestry will add to the interest of his famous speech.

His Indian name was Tahgahjute, meaning "his eye lashes stick out." He was born in Pennsylvania in 1725, the son of Shikellamy, a Mingo chief, who was a co-worker of David Zeisberger, mentioned as one of the founders of the Moravian settlement. Shikellamy, of French parentage, had married an Indian woman of the Cayuga nation. Therefore it does not seem strange that a son of this couple would be friendly to the white man.

Whether the above speech was delivered in Logan's native tongue and translated by Gibson or was delivered in English and copied as Gibson remembered it is not quite clear. It has been proved that Logan spoke English freely. It is, therefore, generally believed to have been given in English. There are several versions of it, differing slightly in the word structure but carrying the same thought. The reading of the speech was the end of the Dunmore War, and the troops soon took up their return march.

After all these events, Logan was a brokenhearted man, his friends lost, his family gone, his tribe broken. He became a wanderer going from tribe to tribe, and following the example of many of his conquerors, sought to drown his troubles by drink. He was murdered several years afterward at a camp near Detroit.

The conditions stipulated in the treaty that was signed are not clear, as no copy of it has ever been found. It is generally known that the Indians gave up all prisoners they held as captives and ceded to the whites all the lands south of the Ohio River. This treaty allowed the settlement of Kentucky to proceed, the beginning being at Harrodsburg in 1774.

When the army of Dunmore returned to the settlements where they had news of what was going on in the colonies, they were gravely concerned. To show their loyalty to the King, they passed a resolution on behalf of the whole corps pledging their loyalty and allegiance to him as long as he should reign over a free people, but also stated that the love of liberty was uppermost in their mind and pledged to exert every power they possessed for the defense of American liberty.

This thought and action had been brought about by many acts of parliament starting with the Boston Port bill already mentioned as of March, 1774. This followed the Molasses Act of 1733, which put prohibitory measures on the traffic in sugar and molasses. Although this was not generally enforced, it encouraged smuggling. After this came the act known as Writs of Assistance, designed to break up smuggling by providing the search warrants.

Following these acts came a court ruling which resulted in unfairness in payments for salary or labor, resulting from the use of tobacco as the medium of exchange. When the crop was short, fluctuation of prices resulted. Ministers of the church complained this to be unjust to them as their salary was a fixed amount, they being unable to reap any advantage from the rise and fall in price.

Resulting from this, the ministers brought suits in court in 1775 gaining a ruling allowing them back pay. This action being spoken of as the Parsons Cause, resulted in much prejudice against the church.

The next act irritating to the colonies known as the Sugar Act, imposed in 1764, was similar in intent to the old Molasses Act, restricting trade between the colonies and the West Indies. This was soon followed by an act prohibiting the issuance of paper money by the colonies, resulting in great fear on their part that this was a plan to draw from them all their gold and silver.

These restrictions were much resented by the colonies, but as they paid very little tax directly to the British government they were complied with until 1765, when the famous Stamp Act requiring a stamp on all newspapers, legal documents, and other papers was passed. Then the cry of "Taxation without Representation" was raised.

The British soon saw that this act could not be enforced. It was repealed, but the parliament almost immediately followed this repeal by the Declaratory Act intending by this act to show the colonies that they retained the right to tax them if they chose to do so.

To make good this claim they passed the Townsend Duty Act imposing duties on glass, lead, paper, and tea imported by the colonies. This aroused such violent opposition in Boston that two regiments of soldiers were brought from Halifax and stationed there.

Resulting from this action came the Boston Massacre; the burning of the *Gaspee;* the Boston Tea Party; the outbreaks at Lexington and Concord, in April 1775; and finally the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776, ending the British rule and beginning the struggle for freedom.

VII.   *The Struggle for Freedom*

The events of "The Struggle for Freedom", generally known as the Revolutionary War have been so widely studied and written in both history and fiction that the student in school and older folks are quite familiar with these happenings; therefore in this chapter they will be recited but briefly, to carry the sequence of the story, with only events pertaining to Ohio being given in detail.

Following the outbreaks at Boston, Lexington, and Concord, the American had a small army of about sixteen hundred volunteers, recruited mostly from New England and stationed near Boston. George Washington was made commander in chief of these American forces, taking charge on July 3, 1775; and at once he began recruiting and organizing a larger army.

The first important battle of the war, known as the Battle of Bunker Hill, was fought June 17, 1775, before Washington could take charge of the Army, the troops being led by Colonel William Prescott.

In the meantime Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold had captured Fort Ticonderoga (May 10, 1775) and Crown Point on Lake Champlain. The British held out in Boston until March 17, 1776, when Washington was in command, and it was his action that compelled General Howe to evacuate and go to Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Among the residents of the Carolinas were a number of Loyalists, or Tories as they were called by Carolina residents, whom the British thought could restore these two colonies to British control. With this in mind they decided to send a fleet to assist the Loyalists, but before the fleet could arrive these Tories were defeated at Moore's Creek bridge, near Wilmington, North Carolina, February 27, 1776, six weeks before the ships arrived.

The cause lost in North Carolina, the fleet moved on to attack Charleston (June, 1776) defended by Colonel Moultrie and six hundred militiamen, who repulsed them and forced them to retire leaving South Carolina safe to the American cause.

The Americans thought an expedition to Canada might induce the French to join them in fighting the British; therefore Montgomery and Arnold were sent to Canada on this mission.

Montgomery attacked and captured Montreal. Then both together attacked Quebec, Montgomery being killed and Arnold driven back.

A few months after Howe had been driven from Boston, he came to attack New York, thinking he could divide the colonies into two parts, but Washington foresaw this strategy and moved his army to New York.

General Putnam was badly defeated on Long Island, August 27, 1776, and only by the aid of a friendly fog was he able to escape capture. Following this, the British took Fort Washington near New York, capturing twenty-eight hundred of Washington's best troops and gained control of New York, which they held to the end of the war.

This defeat made it imperative that Washington retreat to a place of safety to reorganize his discouraged army. To accomplish this he fell back across the Delaware at Trenton (December, 1776) while Howe was following in hot pursuit, but Washington had seized all the available boats. Howe was stopped at the river.

The American cause was now thought by many to be lost: panic arose in Philadelphia, and Congress fled to Baltimore.

Washington, ever on the alert, saw a chance to relieve this situation, crossed over the Delaware on Christmas night (1776) making a surprise attack on the British, composed of Hessian troops, who were celebrating at this time, defeating them and taking about one thousand prisoners.

A few days later, January 3, 1777, he defeated another British force at Princeton, and then went into winter quarters at Morristown to recruit and reorganize his army.

In the spring of 1777, General Howe decided to transfer his army from New York to Philadelphia, sending them by water around through Chesapeake Bay. Washington attempted to defend Philadelphia but was defeated at Brandywine Creek and Howe took possession of Philadelphia.

This success by Howe proved to be an unlucky move on his part, as he was now in no position to cooperate with Burgoyne, who was coming down from Montreal toward the Hudson river to reinforce the British army.

The failure of Howe to meet Burgoyne deprived him of his expected line of supplies causing Burgoyne to lessen his fighting force by keeping up a long line of communications with Canada.

In an attempt to relieve this situation, Burgoyne sent two detachments of German and Indian soldiers east to capture food and stores which he thought might be found. These troops were met and badly defeated, with more than nine hundred taken as prisoners.

The main army was opposed by the army of General Gates, who met them near Saratoga in two battles, September 19 and October 7, 1777, the last of which proved to be a decisive victory for the American forces, leading to the surrender of Burgoyne's entire army of fifty-eight hundred men on October 17.

From the start of the war the French had been very sympathetic with the colonies. This success caused this feeling to greatly increase. LaFayette, a man of wealth and high social rank in France, now came to America, and, seeing Washington and his ragged soldiers with the fight they were making for freedom, decided to join with them and through his influence Thomas Conway and John DeKalb, French officers; Thaddeus Kosciusko and Count Pulaski, Polish officers and Baron Von Steuben, a Prussian general, decided to join him.

The French government was on the verge of a financial crisis at this time, and, although in sympathy, could not aid the colonies; however the French remembered the humiliation they were forced to endure by the English winning the Seven Years War, resulting in the colonists receiving much secret aid from France.

Benjamin Franklin was sent to France as Commissioner and, although not officially received, was able to sponsor the American cause through his winning ways of dress and simplicity, along with his good judgment.

Resulting from this influence, two treaties were signed on February 6, 1778, one being a trade agreement, the other a political and military alliance. France went to war with England at once as an ally of America. About a year later Spain declared war on England, but not as an American ally.

A hostile sentiment against England prevailed in other European neutral countries, leading to an alliance in the spring of 1780, between Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Portugal and Russia known as the Armed Neutrality, setting forth the rights of neutrals in time of war, many of which the British were unwilling to approve.

By the end of the year so much friction had developed, that Holland declared war on Great Britain, thus increasing the naval strength of her enemies to the point where she no longer controlled the seas, a factor which had a decided influence toward a favorable outcome of the war for America.

Washington's army spent the winter of 1778-79 at Valley Forge, where the soldiers endured terrific suffering because of the lack of food and clothing, a condition which has been proved since as being entirely unnecessary. The inefficiency of the Continental Congress, paper money, and a lack of transportation were the causes.

Food was reasonably plentiful, and Howe's army fared sumptuously at Philadelphia by their purchases in gold.

It was in these trying times that the greatness of Washington shone forth, in opposition to hunger, suffering, failure of the colonists to sell to his army, and the underhanded scheming of some of his subordinate officers to deprive him of his command.

When winter was over, Howe's army, now commanded by Clinton, decided to evacuate Philadelphia and return to New York. Washington followed and attacked the British at Monmouth, but failed to win a victory through the unwise or treasonable conduct of Charles Lee. This battle was

the last battle of importance fought in the north, leaving the British in possesion of New York and New Port, Rhode Island.

The treaty signed by the Indians at the end of the Dunmore war permitted the settlement in Kentucky of Harrodsburg, previously mentioned, Boonesborough and a few other settlements near by, as well as keeping them neutral through the first two years of war.

This, however, did not take into account the Cherokee Indians in the South, who were incited by the British to attack all Virginia and Carolina settlements.

The Cherokees, not having the memory of a recent defeat to restrain them, fought fiercely, but a concerted effort of the backwoodsmen of Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia, put down this southern Indian warfare before British troops could reinforce the Cherokees.

The Kentucky settlements attempted self-government for a time, but soon met objections from Virginia, which claimed jurisdiction over the Kentucky territory.

George Rogers Clark was able to obtain a settlement of the disputed points by securing for the settlements recognition as a Kentucky county of Virginia.

After the first two years of the war, British influence outcropped among the Ohio Indians, and in one of the conflicts with the colonists, Chief Cornstalk was killed, reviving the smoldering hatred of the Indians for the Long Knives leading to general outbreaks throughout Kentucky and Virginia.

In an attempt to afford protection to the outlying settlements both Virginia and the Continental Congress authorized the fortification of the Ohio River.

Fort Dunmore again became Fort Pitt; Fort Fincastle at Wheeling was called Fort Henry, their garrisons strengthened, and troops were sent to Fort Randolph, at the mouth of the Great Kanawha River.

General MacIntosh was instructed in 1778 to establish an interior post; and, following the route followed by Bouquet as far as the Tuscarawas River, he erected the first American fort within the boundary of Ohio, named Fort Laurens, situated near the present town of Bolivar.

George Rogers Clark, in planning a revenge attack against the western British posts, sent spies to Vincennes and Kaskaskia to learn how well they were manned. Finding they were very weak, he made the long trip back to consult Patrick Henry, then governor of Virginia, seeking permission to form an expedition against them.

The governor willingly gave the consent, but failed to provide the means to carry out this campaign; however, Clark proceeded to Fort Pitt and began organizing an army from the Virginia backwoodsmen, who were without uniforms, a means of supply, and military discipline. In fact, more like Indians than an American army, they carried their tomahawk and long knife as well as their flintlock long rifle and lived mostly off the country.

When this little band of one hundred and seventy-five men were ready, Clark floated down the Ohio to the Illinois country, where he made surprise attacks on Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Vincennes, overpowered them and gained control of all land between the Wabash and Mississippi Rivers. As all this territory was claimed by Virginia, it became known as the County of Illinois.

The British tried to regain these posts, but Vincennes was the only point retaken. In February, 1779, Clark made a surprise attack and recaptured this post, and in so doing captured Hamilton, the British governor of the North West, who was known as the 'Hair Buyer' because of the bounty he paid the Indians for scalps of the settlers. This gave the Americans control of the whole of the Illinois country, which the British were never able to regain.

During this same year, the Indian attacks still continued, forcing both the old and new settlers of Kentucky to live within enclosed stockades guarded with armed men; therefore after Clark's success in the West, they determined an offensive on their own account and under Colonel John Bowman of Harrodsburg, crossed the Ohio and proceeded up the Little Miami River to attack the Shawnee stronghold at Old Chillicothe, located at Old Town three miles north of Xenia.

They attacked and partially destroyed these towns; although not complete, this had the effect of warding off a

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contemplated attack on the Kentucky posts by the Indians and British.

Another rush of settlers in the spring of 1780 so alarmed the British at this rapid settling of Kentucky that they determined to crush some of the chain of small wooden forts.

An English force of six hundred Canadians and Indians and four pieces of artillery, under the command of Colonel Bird, came from Canada by way of the Maumee River. Crossing the divide to Loramie Creek and then down the Miami River to the Ohio River, then up the Ohio to the Licking River, they reduced several American frontier posts and then returned to Canada by the same route.

The news of this expedition hastened a proposed plan of Clark to advance into the Indian Country. His call for volunteers was answered by more than nine hundred riflemen, who met him at the mouth of the Licking River, where they crossed the Ohio and followed up the Little Miami over about the same trail used by Bowman the previous year, arriving at Old Chillicothe in the evening of August 6, 1780.

They found the town partly deserted, with most of the cabins burned or burning, appearing to have been set on fire that morning.

Clark's army then camped at the deserted town for the night and on the succeeding day cut down several hundred acres of growing corn, then marched on to the Piqua towns about twelve miles to the north.

On their way they were caught in a very heavy thunder storm which made camping conditions very unfavorable for the preparations for the coming attack. However, in spite of this, the march was resumed at sunrise on August 8. The Indians were encountered about two o'clock that afternoon, hiding in the weeds and brush along the river. By five o'clock the Indians had all disappeared thoroughly defeated, thus ending the Battle of Piqua.

Whatever remained of their town was destroyed the next morning. About five hundred acres of corn and other vegetables were destroyed at the two places.

Clark then went back to the Ohio River. The Indians were subdued by the loss of the corn and vegetables, as the braves were required to hunt for food, leaving them no time to trouble the settlers.

They retreated and took up their abode on the Miami River above the present site of Piqua, Miami County, rebuilding their town there. Not so active, they were still a menace to the new settlers.

This village is sometimes spoken of as Chillicothe. The word "Chillicothe" to the Shawnee Indian meant "the place where people live," or "a village". The name was applied to at least five Shawnee towns. The confusion arises with the county seat of Ross County, Chillicothe.

The word Piqua is also confusing in a similar manner. The tourist will find the site of the Battle of Piqua now to be the George Rogers Clark State Park on State Route 369, southward off the National Road about five miles west of Springfield. At Old Town along the roadside will be found a stone and also a tablet marking the site of Old Chillicothe the principal town of the Shawnees, of which the famous Tecumseh was chief at the time of the Clark expedition.

Along with these markers are four others of interest, one a large monument to U MKVWALAMAKUFEWA, (Tecumseh in the Indian language); a small monument to ten Kentucky soldiers killed at Old Chillicothe May 29, 1779, in the first battle with the Shawnees in the Miami Valley; another describing the gauntlet run by Simon Kenton in 1778 and still another in memory of Colonel Daniel Boone and twenty-seven salt makers who were taken prisoner by the Indians at Blue Lick Springs, Kentucky, February 7, 1778, and brought to Old Chillicothe. Boone and eleven others were adopted by the Shawnee; ten were taken to Detroit, and held for ransom while the fate of the other six is unknown.

A short distance down the road three more markers are to be found, one marking the southerly end of the Kenton gauntlet; a monument marking the site of the wigwam of Pucisinwah and Methatosz, the parents of Tecumseh; the other marking the junction of four important Indian trails.

For a short time after the Indian village was moved to Piqua (Miami County), the settlers were not bothered; but it was not long until they again began making raids upon the white settlements.

In the spring of 1782, General Clark decided to lead another expedition against them; so he again called for volunteers from the Kentucky pioneers, almost one thousand responding to the call.

This army started from his stockade, where Cincinnati now stands, proceeded up the east side of the Miami River, crossed Mad River near where Dayton now stands and continued northward to within about four miles of the Piqua towns, where he crossed to the west side.

This crossing afterward was known as Coe's Ford, which was at or near the mouth of Springcreek just a short distance south of Eldean.

As the army neared the towns, they surprised a band of Indians, who were coming from villages near the present site of Greenville to Piqua for a powwow. The braves escaped into the woods leaving their squaws and a Mrs. McFall, who had been captured in Kentucky and was being held a prisoner.

Clark's men took the women along to Piqua, but the Indian braves had spread the alarm and they quickly deserted their camp allowing the village to be taken without bloodshed.

During the following night a detachment was sent to break up an encampment of Indians around Loramie's store, a French trading post at the headwaters of Loramie Creek, where the portage to the Maumee began.

Here again the Indians were surprised. They fled, the store was plundered, and afterwards burned.

After the complete destruction of the Piqua towns and cornfields, Clark's army returned over the same route traveled while coming up the Miami River, taking Mrs. McFall with them and restoring her to her folks in Kentucky.

Prior to this expedition and at about the time of Clark's first campaign, the Delawares near Lake Erie became so hostile that in 1781, Washington urged that a campaign be made against them.

This task was undertaken by Colonel Brodhead, the commander of Fort Pitt. All the Indians, excepting those near the Moravian settlements, were driven west of the Scioto and Sandusky Rivers. The Moravian settlements of Salem, Schoenbrun, and Gnadenhutten, which had been started by the Missionary Post and his companions previously mentioned, had always remained neutral, and were a quiet, clean, industrious, and Christian group.

The outbreak of the Revolution and these campaigns against the hostile Indians placed them squarely in the line of travel of the warriors of both sides. During Dunmore's war, they were not molested. Later each side falsely accused them of helping the other. This attracted the attention of Colonel Gibson, of Fort Pitt, who tried to have them move within the American lines, but he could not induce them to move.

Chief Half King of the Wyandots attempted to have them come within the British lines, but he also failed in the attempt. After this failure, DuPuyster, Hamilton's successor, decided to remove them by force, believing they were furnishing information to the Americans.

He destroyed a part of their houses and crops and took them to a location on the Sandusky, and so neglected them that during the following winter when their supplies ran low, about one hundred and fifty of them went back to gather up any supplies that may have been left behind.

When the frontiersmen found they had returned, a party under Williamson, gathered ninety-six of these unresisting, peaceful, Christian Indians together and mercilessly murdered them all.

The remainder of the Moravians escaped to Canada, but the injustice of this cowardly act so thoroughly inflamed the Indians of all tribes that the British easily persuaded them to help in an effort to save the Northwestern country for the British cause.

Shortly after this, Colonel William Crawford led a band of volunteers against the Indian villages on the Sandusky River. In the attempt to make a surprise attack, he did not follow an established trail, was attacked at a point north of what is now Upper Sandusky, and badly defeated.

In a hurried and disorderly retreat, he became separated from his troops and was captured. His captors took revenge upon him, an innocent party, for the Moravian murders, while Williamson, the guilty one, escaped.

After a parley among themselves as to what punishment they should use they decided he should be burned alive at the stake. This they carried out June 11, 1782.

While this was not to be the end of Indian conflicts in the Ohio country, it was not until after the end of the Revolution that further serious trouble resulted.

With the surrender of Cornwallis October 19, 1781, peace negotiations were again resumed. After a long period of considerations, a treaty between England and America was signed November 30, 1782. This was not to become effective until Great Britain and France had come to an agreement. The final treaty between Great Britain and the United States was signed September 3, 1783.

By these treaties, the United States were recognized as independent states, their north boundary was to be the same as it now exists, the western boundary was the Mississippi River, the southern boundary was to be the northern boundary of the Floridas.

Spain was given the Floridas and the territory west of the Mississippi. The right of navigation of the Mississippi was to be free to both England and the United States, regardless of the Spanish control of the mouth and west bank.

At last, after this long and bitter struggle, Freedom was gained.

The Western Frontier   VIII.

At the signing of the Treaty of Peace between England and the United States, the territory west of the Appalachian Mountains was again left without any real governing body.

North Carolina seemed to have an undisputed claim on what is now the state of Tennessee.

There were enough scattered settlements in Kentucky, even though this territory was considered a county of Virginia, to indicate that some form of self-government would follow in time.

The territory north of the Ohio River being claimed by three of the eastern colonies was left without any sign of self government.

Virginia based her claim for the greater part of this territory on the Charter of 1609; Massachusetts laid claim for a part under the Charter of 1629, while Connecticut held for her rights under the Charter of 1622.

In addition to these three claims, Maryland and New York held out for an interest, but had no well-grounded foundation upon which their claims were based.

The other colonies claimed that by the terms of the peace treaty this land was granted to all the colonies, and they too should share a part.

It can readily be seen that by these conflicting claims some of the ground was claimed by two or more colonies at the same time.

Jealousy between colonies also entered into these claims, as all were desirous of expanding their own colony, but, after all, the validity of any of these claims was nullified by the Quebec Act of 1774, which made all this territory a part of the Province of Quebec.

As a solution to this problem the more broad-minded men saw that the only just solution was for all Colonies

to relinquish their claims, if they really had any legal rights, to the government as Public Land.

Virginia took the lead in this by ceding her claims to Congress in 1784.

However this was not done without reservation, as it will be remembered that her settlers who had taken a major part in the fighting in the Indian wars, both as volunteers and militiamen, had been promised payment in land in the west. Therefore it was stipulated that if lands in Kentucky, which were being granted for this purpose, were not sufficient, she reserved all the land between the Scioto and Little Miami Rivers to make up this deficit. This was later found to be required and reserved and has since been known as our Virginia Military Lands.

The strip of land in the northern parts of the present states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and the southern parts of Michigan and Wisconsin, between the forty-first and forty-second parallels, constituting the overlapping claims of the Virginia and Connecticut grants, was ceded in 1786; however, a part in the north-eastern part of our state was reserved by Connecticut until 1800, when all claims between the state and government were settled.

A part of this land north of the forty-first parallel and for a distance of one hundred and twenty miles west from the Pennsylvania line was reserved by Connecticut as the basis of her school fund, and for her citizens whose homes had been burned during the Revolutionary war, thus being generally known as the Connecticut Western Reserve and The Fire Land.

Massachusetts had been given a sea-to-sea charter which affected land in central Michigan and Wisconsin, as afterward laid out, which was also claimed by Virginia. This was cleared by the release of all claims in 1785.

With the clearing of these major claims, Maryland and New York no longer laid claim to any western land, leaving all title clear in the hands of Congress, excepting the reservations as noted.

The Indian claims had been quieted by a treaty with the Mohawks, Onondagas, Senecas, Cayugas, Oneidas, and Tuscaroras, (the Six Nations) at Fort Stanwix (Rome, N. Y.)

October 27, 1784, when claims of these tribes for lands west of the west boundary of Pennsylvania were relinquished.

Also by a treaty made by General George Rogers Clark at Fort McIntosh, January 21, 1785, with the Wyandots, Delawares, Chippewas, and Ottawas, the boundary of the Indian country was defined as beginning at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River and extending up the river to the portage between the Cuyahoga and Tuscarawas River; then down to the crossing place above Fort Laurens; then westerly to the portage of the Big Miami, which runs into the Ohio River at the mouth of the branch where the fort stood which was taken by the French in 1752; thence along said portage to the Miami which runs into the lake (Maumee River) and down the south side of this river to its mouth; thence along the south shore of the lake to the mouth of the Cuyahoga at the starting point.

Although the Indians signed this treaty in apparent good faith, later events show that they never meant to live up to its provisions.

The western tribes, including some from the Ohio Country, renewed hostilities against some Kenutcky settlements causing Clark to invade the Wabash country, but with no definite success.

General Logan, with Daniel Boone and Simon Kenton as scouts, led a band of Kentucky riflemen into the Mad River section and destroyed some Indian villages.

The conditions as heretofore related were not conducive to settlements north of the Ohio River, but in spite of these handicaps, settlements were being talked of and planned.

Soldiers of the Continental army were the earliest applicants for land that they might mend their depleted finances. They petitioned Congress to this end and secured Washington's approval.

As no land had been surveyed, previous attempts proving failures, an ordinance was passed in 1785 to lay off a part of the wilderness in rectangular tracts, before any was disposed of by the government, and an attempt to carry out this order was made.

The English had failed to surrender all the forts in the Northwest under the excuse that Tory property seized by

the Americans during the Revolutionary war had not been restored or paid for and through these occupied points carried on a profitable fur trade.

The Indians were convinced that settlement was bound to follow the surveyors. This spurred them on to continued attacks attempting to hinder or even prevent the completion of this work.

For the protection of the surveyors, Fort Harmar was built at the mouth of the Muskingum River in 1785, being named after General Harmar, a general of the Revolutionary Army, who was placed in command.

In the meantime prospective settlers were banding together in Massachusetts, New Jersey, and other points, building boats and making plans to enter the West as soon as surveys were complete.

As no governing body or plan of control had been made as yet for this vast territory, Congress became convinced that it was imperative that some action should be taken, resulting in the passage of the Ordinance of 1787, creating the Northwest Territory.

The Ordinance of 1787 is one of the noted documents of history. Its provisions, being thorough, showed great foresight and a remarkable plan for the development of the western frontier. The provisions of this document enter Ohio history to such an extent that it seems proper that a brief summary of its contents be given with these notes.

The ordinance was passed July 13, 1787, and is made up of fourteen sections, followed by six articles, the main points provided for being as follows.

The entire territory was, for the purpose of temporary government, to be one district, subject to division into two districts if Congress should decide this to be necessary.

It provided for the distribution of estates and the transmission of property of persons dying in the territory.

A governor, with a term of three years, was to be the head of the government.

For the keeping and preserving of the records of the public a secretary was to be appointed. He was to hold his office for four years.

Three judges were to be appointed to constitute a court, they to serve during good behavior.

Laws best suited to the district were to be published by the governor and judges, until a general assembly could be organized.

The commander-in-chief of the militia was to be the governor until other provisions could be made.

Provision was made for the appointment of magistrates and other civil offices necessary until a General Assembly could be formed. The governor was given power to lay out counties and divide them into townships as necessity arose for these items.

It was provided that when five thousand male inhabitants were listed in the district they should have authority to elect representatives to a General Assembly, one for each five hundred male inhabitants.

The term of office for these representatives was fixed at two years.

The General Assembly was to be made up of the governor, a legislative council of five members serving a term of office of five years, and a house of representatives as enumerated.

The General Assembly acting together as a body for the district was to constitute the law making body and also to select a member as representative to Congress.

Following the above six articles were set down as a compact between the people of the original states and the people of the territory, which were to be binding upon the district in their formation of laws.

The main provisions of these six articles are hereafter briefly set forth.

No person was to be molested on account of his religion or mode of worship.

A trial by jury was provided and all offenses against the law, excepting capital offenses, were to be bailable.

No man was to be deprived of his liberty or property without full compensation.

Schools and the means of education were to be encouraged.

The territory and the states which might be formed from the district were to forever remain a part of the United States of America.

Navigable rivers running into the lakes or the Saint Lawrence were to be common highways.

Not less than three, nor more than five, states were to be formed from the territory. The boundary lines of three were defined in the ordinance, being very close to the boundary lines of the present states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

Provision was given so that any territory having sixty thousand male inhabitants of legal age could be admitted to the union as a state with the full and equal rights as enjoyed by the original states.

It was explicitly stated that no slavery nor involuntary servitude should be allowed.

From this brief summary it can be seen that a provision was made for law and order, with ample provision being made for the settlers themselves to amend and expand the governing powers as conditions might demand newer and better things.

The Northwest Territory IX.

The influence of the passing of the Ordinance of 1787, with its governing and protective powers, was noticeable almost immediately.

Mention has been made of plans for the founding of permanent settlements. The first of these to really go into action came from the little town of Rutland, Massachusetts, which is sometimes spoken of as the Cradle of Ohio, where General Rufus Putnam and Benjamin Tupper, two of Washington's best officers, headed a company called The Ohio Company of Associates.

Reverend Mannasseh Cutler acted as their agent and secured for them a grant from Congress of nearly one million acres of land north of the Ohio River and on both sides of the Muskingum River.

An advance party of twenty-two boat builders and mechanics set out for the headwaters of the Youghiogheny River, under the leadership of Major Haffield White, traveling over Braddock's old military road to Sumrill's ferry (New Weston, Pa.), arriving after eight weeks of strenuous travel.

General Putnam and Colonel Ebenezer Sproat, with fellow officers, surveyors, boat builders, carpenters, and prospective farmers, followed the advance party.

After spending two months in building boats, the party was able to embark on April 1, 1788. Their largest boat was called the Mayflower. Floating down the Youghiogheny River into the Monongahela River and then into the Ohio, reached the mouth of the Muskingum April 7, 1788. The troops at Fort Harmar and a few friendly Wyandot and Delaware Indians bade them welcome.

They immediately proceeded to start a settlement by building block houses and surrounding them by a stockade.

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The name Marietta was selected as a name for the new settlement, honoring the French Queen Marie Antoinette. One corner of the stockade was the house of General Rufus Putnam which is said to be the oldest house in Ohio. It is now completely enclosed as a historic museum known as Campus Martius to the tourist.

Marietta therefore became the first permanent settlement in what is now the State of Ohio. The Moravian settlement of Schoenbrunn established in 1772 was abandoned in 1777.

By the terms of the Ordinance of 1787, General St. Clair became the first governor of the Northwest Territory, coming to Marietta as soon as the settlement was well under way, thus making it the first capital of the territory.

As was also provided, laws were set up and published. These were quite severe as the stocks and whipping post were enumerated as the penalty for some offenses.

Another duty which fell to the governor was the setting up of a county which he did on July 2, 1788. As might be guessed, he named it Washington, honoring George Washington, the general, the President, and one who had taken such a prominent part in the affairs of the West.

This county was very large, as it began at the Pennsylvania state line on the shore of Lake Erie, followed the shore westward to the mouth of the Cuyahoga River; thence up the river to the portage (the same as specified in the Indian Treaty at Fort McIntosh (Beaver, Pa.) in 1785); thence across this portage and down the Tuscarawas River to Fort Laurens; thence by the Indian Treaty line toward Loramie Creek, following this line until it intersected the Scioto River; thence down the Scioto River to the Ohio River; thence up the Ohio River to the Pennsylvania state line and then with this line to Lake Erie.

Within a few months after the settlement of Marietta began, the first court in the territory was held there.

Many other settlers were coming down the Ohio in 1788, but they seemed to have preference for the Kentucky side.

The surveying parties and these settlements proved to the Indians that settlers were bound to come. They were so

much incensed by these events that they began to cause trouble in direct violation of the treaty they had signed.

Major Benjamin Stites came down the Ohio in 1786 on a trading trip. While stopping at Limestone (Manchester) where some marauding Indians stole some of his horses, he joined a party which was to follow these thieves, chasing them north to Old Chillicothe. The thieves escaped, but he was so impressed with the country that he decided to explore it further.

Tradition has it that he crossed over from Old Chillicothe to the Miami River following it down to its mouth. Whether he came across Miami County can not be stated for a certainty, but it is likely that the party came across to Piqua and turned south from there as the Indian trails led to the Indian village above Piqua.

This trip so aroused Stites about this Miami country that he went back to New York and interested John Cleaves Symmes, a recently appointed judge of the Northwest Territory, who decided to apply to Congress for a large land grant under the same general conditions as the Ohio Company grant.

Associated with him were Stites; General Jonathan Dayton, a member of Congress; John Witherspoon, president of Princeton; and many others of note, who were eventually granted the land between the two Miami Rivers.

Stites with about a dozen adventurous settlers landed at the mouth of the Little Miami in November, 1788, and built some cabins, calling their settlement Columbia.

Symmes located a settlement at North Bend and a group from Kentucky, which included Mathias Denman, John Filson, and Robert Patterson, built a few cabins in the closing weeks of 1788, calling their settlement Losantiville, afterwards changed to Cincinnati, and enclosing them with a stockade in 1789.

Filson disappeared while on a surveying trip and his fate was never revealed, his interest being taken over by Ludlow.

This fort was garrisoned from Fort Harmar by three hundred soldiers who came down to protect the settlement and was named Fort Washington by General Harmar.

Governor St. Clair came down soon after, when he re-named the town "Cincinnati," to commemorate the Revolutionary officers organization known as the "Order of Cincinnatus."

The site of Fort Washington originally occupied all the land between Broadway and Ludlow Streets as far back from the river as Fourth Street in the City of Cincinnati as afterward platted. The site of the fort proper is now marked by a monument on Third Street, just east of Broadway in the very heart of the city.

With the coming of St. Clair this became the new seat of government. The second county, created January 2, 1790, was named "Hamilton" in honor of Alexander Hamilton, who at the time was Secretary of the Treasury.

This county included practically all the land between the two Miami Rivers, the north boundary of which was to be a line drawn due east from the mouth of the Standing Stone fork of the Great Miami River.

The origin of the name "Standing Stone Fork" is a puzzle to historians; but after much research work and sifting of evidence, it becomes evident that Loramie Creek is the only stream that could meet the intent of the official description.

With the formation of land companies, speculation began and overzealous salesmen in Paris made misrepresentations regarding the land title and conditions in the American Northwest, resulting in an influx of artisans, jewelers, lawyers, artists, wood carvers, gilders, wigmakers, dancing masters, and many others who would have been very useful and necessary citizens for a civilized community but entirely unfit for the hardships to be encountered in the settlement of a new country.

A few of these people came over in 1790 and founded Gallipolis (the town of French people) followed by the larger numbers in 1791, who on arrival found they had no land as fraudulent salesmen had sold them land belonging to others.

Their unhappy plight was brought to the attention of Congress, which gave them a grant of about twenty-four thousand acres as compensation for their losses. Their set-

tlement had so dwindled before Rufus Putnam reached them to distribute the land that there were but ninety-three, out of almost six hundred, present to receive their land. This tract of land has since been spoken of as "The French Grant."

As these settlements were being made, the Indians, under British guidance, had gathered in large numbers at Detroit.

Governor St. Clair called a council at Fort Harmar, attempting to peacefully adjust their grievances, but without any good results, convincing him that warfare with these restless tribes could not be averted.

The tribes in question were the Wyandots in the northwest, along the Maumee River; the Shawnees in the central part, along the Scioto River; the Miamis, in the valleys of the two Miami Rivers; the Mingoes in the southeast, with scattered bands of the Delawares, Ottawas and Chippewas.

Most of these were of the Algonquin clan who had been conquered and driven west by the mighty Iroquois, perhaps about the time the white man began explorations of America; however the Mingoes and Wyandots were of Iroquois descent, being outcasts not recognized by the Long House, which was the Iroquois Confederacy.

Governor St. Clair issued an order to General Harmar in 1790, to invade the Old Chillicothe region, which he proceeded to do as ordered, continuing on to the location of Loramie's store on Loramie Creek. From there a part of his army went on to a point near Fort Wayne where they ran into an ambush and were badly defeated.

They destroyed some deserted Indian villages but no real good was accomplished. So his dejected and untrained army made their way down the Miami River to Fort Washington.

The Indians were led by Little Turtle, chief of the Miamis; Tecumseh, chief of the Shawnees; and George, James, and Simon Girty, three renegade white brothers who lived with the Indians.

With the defeat of General Harmar, Governor St. Clair, as commander of the militia, was left in command. The Indians spurred on by this victory were more hostile than

ever, showing by their acts that another campaign against them was necessary.

Governor St. Clair began organizing a new army and finally recruited twenty-three hundred men, with which he determined to advance to the Maumee territory and fortify the road as he went.

He first advanced from Fort Washington northward to the Miami River, where he built Fort Hamilton. From here northward he cut a new road until he came to a point about six miles south of the present site of Greenville, where he erected Fort Jefferson, honoring Thomas Jefferson.

A large part of his army had been hurriedly recruited. Poorly trained and equipped, and becoming quite dissatisfied, some had already deserted.

When the march was again resumed, a large number deserted. A regiment was dispatched after them to bring them back and to protect supplies being brought up, it being feared they intended to plunder these and appropriate them to their own use.

Washington had warned St. Clair to beware of an ambush or a surprise attack. He did not seem to understand that his enemy knew every movement he made, as they were constantly on the watch.

Weakened by the troops sent back and by the desertions, he still continued on toward the Indian strongholds. On November 3, 1791, at a point just north of the line between the present Darke and Mercer counties, the army halted, intending to throw up some slight fortifications for the protection of their supplies and await the coming up of the absent regiment.

Their camp was on an elevated timber covered site with a branch of the Wabash River on one side and a ravine on the other.

This was a natural theatre for Indian warfare. The next morning at about a half hour before sunrise they were attacked in great fury by probably the entire strength of the northwestern Indians under the same command as had defeated Harmar.

St. Clair's untrained militia were slaughtered. More than six hundred were killed and wounded. A mad retreat,

which really never ended until the survivors returned to Fort Washington followed. A part of the dead were buried in four large graves, but by far the greater number were left unburied.

This defeat was a staggering blow to the Ohio Valley settlers. Washington accepted the resignation of St. Clair, appointing Anthony Wayne to the command of the army, while General Wilkinson succeeded to the command of Fort Washington.

Adding to the confusion caused by this defeat, the British urged the Indians around Detroit to enter into the warfare, offering them both moral and material support.

At this same time, the Spanish were trying to influence the southern Indians to attack the Tennessee settlers.

Along with this spurring of the Indians to attack the settlements, the three old world powers, England, France, and Spain, who had each possessed and lost a western empire, had agents working in the west trying to separate these colonists from the Union, making enough progress in western Kentucky to lead the settlers to believe their cause might be better served by a separation from the Union.

Washington saw that the Indians must be quickly subdued and the country occupied or the cause would be lost. With these facts facing him he was determined that the campaign of Mad Anthony Wayne should be carefully planned, thoroughly equipped, with troops drilled in Indian warfare.

An army was recruited during the early part of 1793 at Pittsburg and put through intensive drilling, physical training, and marksmanship. It is said that Wayne required these men to be able to hit a man-sized target at thirty paces while running at full speed.

Upon the completion of this first stage of training, they moved down the Ohio to Fort Washington where another stage of training in wilderness warfare was given.

Before starting northward with this thoroughly equipped and well trained army, he secured the best backwoods scouts that could be found in the West to be the eyes of his army.

With these scouts in front and on both flanks the army started northward to Fort Hamilton, then over St. Clair's old road to Fort St. Clair, a small fort which had been built after St. Clair's defeat near the present site of Eaton in Preble County, then onward to the north.

They had gone but a short distance north of Fort St. Clair, when the scouts encountered the first signs of the Indians, who made an attack by a band under Little Turtle, who was quickly repulsed.

The main army kept pushing on until Fort Jefferson was reached. They continued onward to Greenville Creek, where they built Fort Greenville, named for General Green of Revolutionary fame and went into winter quarters.

This fort was substantially built with a stockade enclosing several hundred cabins with the necessary storehouses for the comfort and maintenance of the army. The stockade extended along Greenville Creek nearly one-half mile and back from the creek about one-quarter mile covering approximately the ground from Broadway to beyond Vine Street and back beyond Third Street, as the city of Greenville was afterward platted.

Soon after arriving at Fort Greenville, Wayne sent a detachment to the site of St. Clair's defeat to bury the bones of the soldiers killed and left unburied. Over six hundred skulls were counted and bones were gathered up wherever they could be found.

When this gruesome task was finished, they built Fort Recovery on the site of the battlefield, so named in honor of the recovery of the territory St. Clair had lost.

The fort was scarcely finished when it was furiously attacked, but not by surprise, by the Indians assisted by some British and Canadians. After several repulses the Indians retreated, somewhat discouraged over their first failure.

A replica of this old fort has been erected and the United States government has erected a magnificent monument in honor of the soldiers killed here.

During the winter of 1793-94 the troops were seasoned and trained in backwoods fighting, while the scouts scouted

the country to determine the whereabouts and numbers of the enemy.

Early in the spring of 1794, reinforcements from Kentucky arrived at Fort Greenville. When Wayne moved from winter quarters toward the enemy country cutting roads, building log bridges and filling in swampy places with timber and brush that he might be able to move in several directions at will, he at the same time confused the Indians as to his possible point of attack.

On reaching the St. Marys River, he built Fort Adams, so named in honor of John Adams. From this fort the army followed the Auglaize River to its junction with the Maumee River. There Fort Defiance was built in defiance of the Indians and located in the midst of their country. This so incensed the Indians that they knew an encounter with Wayne's army could not be avoided.

From Fort Defiance, Wayne asked the Indians to meet with him in conference, but only a request for a ten day delay was received, which was promptly refused.

The next move took the army forty-one miles down the Maumee, where they entrenched and built a fort called Fort Deposit to house and store his supplies.

Continuing down stream he arrived at a place known as Fallen Timbers, so called because a tornado had passed through several years previous leaving the dead trees strewn about and piled upon each other. It was here, August 20, 1794, that the Indians, concealed in this exceedingly strong position, opened fire upon the advance troops.

Wayne's well drilled men returned the fire, and then, as a surprise to the Indians, charged them with the bayonet, thus giving them no time to reload. Then they gave way to the second line who were close behind the first line who fired and then charged as before.

This kept up such an intensive fire that the Indians were soon falling back at such a rapid rate that the Battle of Fallen Timbers was really won before the mounted men sent to attack their flank could get into action.

The Indian retreat continued down river to a point under the guns of Fort Miami, a British fort built in defiance of the treaty of 1783, where contrary to their expectations,

they were not permitted to enter. The British were very careful to take no part in the fighting when they saw the Indians were defeated.

Wayne's loss is reported to have been but thirty-three killed and one hundred wounded, while the Indians lost many times this number. It is said that beside every Indian who was killed a British rifle was found.

Fort Miami was so named due to the fact that the Maumee River was often called The Miami of the Lakes.

General Wayne could scarcely restrain his army from attacking the fort, but he knew he had no field pieces to cope with its guns. However, he notified the commander he was intruding upon United States soil.

Following the battle the army scouted the country destroying the Indian cabins and corn fields, returning to Fort Defiance August 27, 1794, after which they proceeded by easy stages back to Fort Greenville where they again went into winter quarters.

A number of Americans deserve mention for meritorious work in this campaign, but we mention here only the name of William Henry Harrison for the reason of his name being connected to events which follow directly connected with Miami County history.

During the summer of 1794 when Wayne was making his preparatory campaign he sent a detachment to Loramie Creek to build Fort Loramie near the site of the old trading post occupied by the English in 1750, later known as Loramie's store. This afterward became an important point on the treaty line. At the same time, or at least during the same summer, a small stockade was built above Piqua and named Fort Piqua.

Official trail maps and historic accounts show that this part of Wayne's army returned to Fort Greenville by a route which passed through what is now Covington.

However, there is a prevailing tradition that Wayne's army traveled an old road which came up on the east side of Stillwater River from Mad River, where Dayton is now located, crossing to the west side just north of where West Milton is now located and then on to the northwest to Fort Greenville.

We find no official account of any army's having traveled this route; however, signs of the old road still exist and the tradition has been handed down through so many good families, that it is our opinion that at least a detachment did come up this road at some time during Wayne's campaign.

After the Battle of Fallen Timbers, as Wayne's decisive defeat of the Indians is usually called, their military spirit and power were broken. The leaders were unable to excite the warriors with the hope of successfully resisting Wayne and his army and the chiefs were divided as to whether to continue the war or ask for peace.

The Shawnees and the Indians from near Detroit were for continuing the war. The Wyandots were for peace, leaving the Delawares and Miamis divided, and the Chippewas much discouraged. These facts soon became known to Wayne in winter quarters at Fort Greenville.

The Wyandots took the lead in the peace movement to which Wayne responded readily and invited them to meet him at Fort Greenville.

The Indians began arriving in early June, 1795, and by the end of the month all had arrived. It is estimated that eleven hundred and thirty warriors and chiefs took part in making the peace treaty.

Wayne did not attempt to call them into council until the middle of July, this giving him time to cultivate their friendship, gaining their confidence, and impressing upon them the advantages of a lasting peace.

A line dividing the Indian country from the country to be opened for settlement was the first task.

Little Turtle wanted this line to run direct from Fort Recovery to Fort Hamilton, but, to protect any possible navigation on the Great Miami, Wayne wanted it farther west and it was finally decided to run it from Fort Recovery to the Ohio River opposite the mouth of the Kentucky River.

Some students of history think that Wayne was severe in his demands, while on the contrary it appears he was quite liberal, picking up the line of the previous treaty at the Scioto River and extending it westward to Fort Loramie,

then to Fort Recovery and then by the line mentioned to the Ohio River.

The agreed line, known as the Greenville Treaty Line or Indian Boundary line, is one of the most important lines in the United States, becoming in later years the dividing line between several systems of land survey, dividing lines between counties. It is traversed by roads in many places.

The Indians were to stay north and west of this line, leaving all the territory south and east of it open for settlement.

However, it should be noted that the Greenville Treaty Line left a number of forts and military posts cut off and lying in Indian Territory, a point which was not overlooked as there were twenty-one reserved tracts of various sizes and widely scattered as Vincennes, Louisville, Lake Michigan (now the site of Chicago) and others at forts and portages usually six miles square.

The detail of these reservations does not apply directly to Ohio or Miami County history except the first and seventeenth which will be described and the others passed.

The first was the reservation six miles square at, or near, Loramie's store, intended to protect Fort Loramie; the seventeenth granted the United States free passage from Loramie's store by land and water to Fort Wayne, down the Maumee to Lake Erie, down the Auglaize to Fort Defiance, and to the Sandusky River and down same to Sandusky Bay; and some others which are not pertinent to Miami County.

Another treaty of note which had an effect on the Ohio Country was one which had been negotiated with Spain in giving the rights of the east bank of the Mississippi River as far south as Natchez with the promise of the free passage of goods through to New Orleans.

This gave the United States the entire control over the Northwest Territory; however, it does not seem quite clear how the Indian rights were respected by the government as it was not until 1805, when a treaty was made at Fort Industry (Toledo) which secured that part of the Western Reserve west of the Cuyahoga River. As late as 1818 another treaty was made at St. Marys, whereby the re-

mainder of the land, which afterward was to be the State of Ohio, north of the Indian Boundary line was purchased from the Indians.

This treaty even reserved certain tracts for the Delawares, Wyandots, Senecas, and quite a few others for certain individuals who had married Indian women, friendly Indians who were rewarded in this manner and numerous other reasons. These reservations were afterward secured by the United States and the Indians moved west. It is said to be as late as 1842 when the last of the Wyandots left and went to what was afterward Iowa.

The signing of the Greenville Treaty seemed to be a "go ahead" signal for settlers to push into the new territory.

Some had been waiting in some of the older settlements, raising a crop of corn while final preparations were being made. Others had been in the territory with survey parties; many had taken a liking to the country through experiences gained through military duty. Many others were thrilled through the desire for adventure in a strange land.

The year 1796 saw a settlement at Dayton and Chillicothe while in the next year settlements were made at Franklinton (Columbus) and in most of the counties now making up the Miami Valley.

At this same period settlements were being made in other parts of the Territory which called for the organization of more counties for self-government.

The description of these boundary line changes with all the reasons and detail leading to these actions would make a volume in itself; therefore only a brief description will be given here to make the trend of events comprehensible and the evolution of the counties will be shown by a series of maps.

After Hamilton County, next came Knox County (later becoming Knox County, Indiana), being set up June 20, 1790, to include land west of Hamilton County and comprised practically all of what is now the states of Indiana and Illinois.

This placed all of what is now our Miami County west of the Miami River in Knox County.

Next came Wayne County on August 15, 1796, (later becoming Wayne County, Michigan), which was made to include all the Indian country west of the Cuyahoga River and north of a line running from Fort Loramie to Fort Wayne.

Hamilton County was reduced July 10, 1797 by the formation of another county named Adams County in honor of John Adams. On July 29, 1797, a large tract was separated from Washington County in the extreme northeastern part of the territory and named Jefferson County in honor of Thomas Jefferson.

In the meantime Hamilton County in its reduced state had been enlarged by adding to its area all that part of Knox County between the Miami River and that part of the Greenville Treaty line which ran from Fort Recovery to the mouth of the Kentucky River; however this line was soon altered to run due north from the mouth of the Miami River, thus giving some territory back to Knox County in the south and cutting off more in the vicinity of Fort Recovery.

During this period numerous changes were made in the eastern part of the territory which need not be described here.

While the western boundary of Hamilton County was being adjusted as described, there came a demand for a county along the Ohio River in the south-eastern part of the county; therefore on December 6, 1800, a tract was detached and named Clermont County. The name is said to be taken from Clermont, France, meaning "clear mountain".

These changes in the county lines and the creation of more counties were the outgrowth of increased population as the Marietta settlements had spread to adjacent territory. The veterans from Virginia drifted in to claim their land due for military service, while the lands between the two Miami Rivers were becoming dotted with settlements.

The Western Reserve drew the hardy settlers from Connecticut who had been so unfortunate during the Revolutionary War, while other localities had prospered in a somewhat lesser degree.

By the end of 1798 the Northwest Territory consisted of seven organized counties, Washington, Hamilton, Knox, Wayne, Adams, Jefferson, and Ross, with a total population of more than five thousand male inhabitants of legal age, which entitled them to a change in their form of government as set forth in the ordinance of 1787.

Following out these provisions the first territorial legislature was organized and met ready for business, September 24, 1799.

The first act was to confirm the laws which had been published by the governor and judges, thus laying down a foundation for future laws for the territory.

William Henry Harrison was secretary of the territory at this time and was honored by being selected as a delegate to Congress to represent the territory.

In the year 1800, Congress passed an act which created a government for all the land west of that part of the Greenville Treaty line which ran from the mouth of the Kentucky River to Fort Recovery and then due north to the territorial line. This was to be known as Indiana territory with a capital at Vincennes.

The same act officially set the capital of the Northwest Territory at Chillicothe.

By this time the population was fast approaching the sixty thousand mark, which would entitle the inhabitants of the Northwest Territory to another change of government, this time the formation of a state.

The comparative unity of action which Washington had enjoyed had faded away by this time. Adams as President, was being opposed by Jefferson at the approaching election.

The proposed statehood was sponsored by Jefferson, as he thought he could win the vote for himself.

Governor St. Clair was violently opposed to the statehood and had tried to get the Scioto River made the division line when Indiana Territory was created, as he knew there would not be enough voters east of the Scioto River to form a state.

He failed in this effort and had been so radical in his opposition that his opponents preferred charges against him,

finally succeeding in having him removed from office a few weeks before statehood was secured.

William Henry Harrison was appointed to fill the office for the short space of time until an election could be held under state laws.

Congress responded October 3, 1802, by authorizing the call of a Constitutional Convention. By this time Trumbull, Clermont, Fairfield and Belmont counties had been added to the territory; however Wayne and Knox had been eliminated by a Congressional act in the meantime.

The convention met at Chillicothe November 1, 1802, and by the end of the month had prepared a constitution, patterned after the constitution of the older states, which was ratified and signed by members to the convention.

This confirmed this constitution without submitting it to a vote of the people making it the fundamental law of the state.

This action was ratified by Congress, recognizing the existence of the new state of Ohio, which entered the Union as the seventeenth state on March 1, 1803.

The Second Revolutionary War   X.

or

The War of 1812

Soon after Ohio received her statehood, the new nation was destined to be thrown into another war with England, commonly spoken of as The War of 1812, but more properly called "The Second Revoluntary War". In fact, warfare had never entirely ceased in the Northwest.

The events of this war center about Ohio and Miami County history. The events of the few years between Ohio's admission to the Union, and this war will be passed and taken up in the opening of the next chapter, thus allowing the events of this war to be taken up in the order of their happening.

Settlers had steadily continued to come into Ohio in such numbers that by 1810 there were approximately a quarter million inhabitants.

They were very busy building homes and roads and organizing their local government, but all the time there was a spirit of unrest as they were aware that an Indian concentration existed in northwestern Ohio, and the Wabash River country of Indiana Territory.

It is true that the Indians were keeping the peace, but in their fur trade activities with the British the settlers all were convinced that Tecumseh and his brother The Prophet, to maintain a permanent frontier on the Wabash River, were receiving British encouragement and support.

General Harrison, as governor of Indiana Territory, attempted to negotiate with the Shawnees whereby more land could be opened for settlement, but this only resulted in increased opposition on the part of the Indians.

Harrison, fearing trouble, recruited an armed force in 1811, to impress the Indian confederacy and as a safety measure.

Tecumseh then went to Florida to attempt to win the allegiance and help of the Creek Indians.

While he was away on this mission the troops and the Indians, under The Prophet, clashed at Tippecanoe Creek.

This battle was won by Harrison. It was not a decisive battle, but was sufficiently discouraging to the Indians that their confederacy was abandoned.

England and France had been at war for about ten years, which threatened the destruction of American commerce by the destruction of ships of both countries.

Further England persisted in seizing American vessels and their sailors, and forcibly impressing them into British service under the pretense that they were deserters from the British navy.

By this time the West had become strong enough that they wanted a war with England to clear up the western trouble.

This idea was opposed by the New England States, but this feeling gradually diminished and eventually war was declared, but not until after an army was under way toward Detroit.

Ohio's new citizens responded to the call for volunteers to join the militia, while regular troops came up from Kentucky.

Colonel Duncan McArthur raised a regiment out of the Virginia settlements of the Scioto Valley about Chillicothe; Colonel James Findlay recruited another from the Jersey settlers around Cincinnati; and Colonel Lewis Cass enlisted another from the Massachussets settlements of the Muskingum Country and the eastern part of the state. The troops met and organized at Dayton under General Hull.

The costly lesson of St. Clair seemed to have been forgotten in the going forth of unseasoned and poorly trained troops, as Hull decided to cut a new road through to the North instead of using the one already cut through by General Wayne.

His first move was toward the headwaters of Mad River through Urbana and north to Manary's blockhouse. (Now Bellefontaine.)

To accomplish this the troops may have traveled more than one route. The generally accepted line of travel is from Dayton up the east side of the Miami to Troy and thence northeasterly to Urbana.

The road out of Troy was over the Troy-Urbana county road, there being undisputed evidence that they stopped at Rogers block house located on this road at Lost Creek.

This block house will be more fully described under the history of Lostcreek Township.

From Manary's blockhouse they had to cut through an unbroken wilderness over very level and swampy country, building Fort McArthur on the Scioto, (near Kenton) Fort Necessity, (about four miles north of Dunkirk), Fort Findlay on the Blanchard River (Findlay), finally reaching the Maumee.

From this point Hull sent his baggage and sick to Detroit by boat, while the army went on down the old Lake Trail to the Raisin River.

Then the weary army undertook the bridging of the Huron which opened their way to Detroit.

News of the declaration of war with England was not relayed to Hull promptly, it resulting in the capture of his baggage, boats and sick, along with important military papers.

The British maintained ships on Lake Erie, which were maneuvered into a position to shell the Maumee, thus endangering Hull's supply line and rear guard.

Timed with this a British force appeared on the Raisin River while Tecumseh and a large force of Indians arrived to join the British.

Hull believed he was caught in a position which he could not defend; so he surrendered his entire force to the British without a battle.

This caused great grief and fears in the hearts of the settlers of Ohio and Indiana Territory, as by the middle of August the British were virtually in control of the Michi-

gan territory and much of the Ohio and Indiana country. Reprisals were threatened at several points.

Hull was disgraced and court martialed for his act and his command of the armies of the West was left to General Winchester who at once prepared to garrison the frontier forts for protection.

General William Henry Harrison's popularity as the hero of Tippecanoe resulted in his being chosen as Winchester's successor. Harrison at once planned to move in from three different directions upon the British stronghold on the Maumee: one from Fort Wayne, another from Fort McArthur, and the third from Fort Stephenson (Fremont).

General Winchester assigned to Fort Wayne, descended the Maumee routing a force of British and Indians occupying Fort Defiance, then on to the rapids arriving in January, 1813. But instead of remaining there he advanced to the relief of Frenchtown (Monroe, Michigan) on the Raisin River.

Here he was surrounded and his force of nearly one thousand men was annihilated, the British General Proctor permitting his Indian allies to massacre the wounded and prisoners along with the surrounded soldiers. This brought forth the famous battle cry of the American troops, "Remember the Raisin."

General Harrison himself led a division to Upper Sandusky, from Franklinton (Columbus) reaching the Maumee on the day following the Frenchtown disaster, building Fort Meigs, (named in honor of the governor of Ohio at that date).

The British Fort Miami, but a short distance down stream, sent out forces to lay siege to the new fort but every attack was repulsed.

In the meantime, General Clay and twelve hundred Kentucky troops were on their way up from Fort Washington by way of Dayton, Troy, Fort Piqua, Fort Loramie, Fort St. Marys, Fort Amanda, Fort Jennings, Fort Winchester, Fort Defiance and then down the Maumee to Fort Meigs in time to relieve General Harrison.

Colonel Dudley from Clay's army was ordered to cross the river above the fort and silence the British batteries on the opposite shore, which had been harrassing the fort and return.

He was successful in his mission but his troops were so aroused they forgot their orders and chased the Indians into the forest, where they were soon surrounded by Tecumseh warriors and only one hundred and fifty out of eight hundred returned.

Harrison held the fort and repulsed all attacks until May 1813, when Proctor abandoned the siege and retreated to the north.

While these contests were going on, Harrison had left Major George Crogan, a nephew of George Rogers Clark, a lad just past twenty-one, in command of Fort Stephenson, with orders to destroy the stores and retreat if attacked.

About three months after the attack on Fort Meigs was abandoned, Proctor and Tecumseh decided to attack Fort Stephenson with a force of twelve hundred British and Indians.

The fort was surrounded before Crogan could have retreated, had he chosen to do so, and the usual flag of truce sent with demands for immediate surrender with the threat of massacre if not complied with immediately.

Crogan promptly refused, telling them when they surrendered there would be none left to massacre.

This drew immediate fire from the British cannon, followed the next day, August 2, 1813, by a general assault.

Crogan and his one small cannon supported by his expert riflemen warded off the attack with the loss of but one man killed and seven wounded, while the enemy had one hundred and fifty killed and wounded.

The British were much ashamed when they learned, a few days later, how they had been tricked and beaten by so small a force.

Crogan's small cannon was called "Old Betsy", and is still mounted on the site of the old fort and is revered by Ohioans almost equal to the "Liberty Bell", while a fine monument has been erected in Crogan's memory.

This victory ended the British invasions in Ohio, but the Americans had little chance to capture Detroit, the British stronghold, while Lake Erie was in control of the enemy.

Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry was sent to Erie, Pennsylvania, to build a fleet of ships on the shore of Lake Erie, out of the forests, and equip them and attempt to drive the British fleet from the Lake.

This task had to be done before any attempt was made to conquer Canada.

When completed, the little fleet made its way to Put-in-Bay to await favorable conditions to engage the British fleet, under the command of Commodore Barclay, stationed thirty miles away under the protection of the guns of the fortifications at Malden on the north shore of Lake Erie.

On September 10, 1813, Perry set out and met the enemy in the center of the lake. After a fierce battle lasting three hours he conquered the entire fleet.

He then dispatched his famous message to General Harrison which read, "We have met the enemy and they are ours, two ships, two brigs, one schooner and one sloop." This brilliant victory released Fort Meigs and Fort Miami forcing Proctor to retire to Malden.

The British troops abandoned Detroit and retreated to Canada, closely followed by Harrison, who defeated Proctor at the Battle of the Thames October 6, 1813, where Tecumseh, his valued ally, was killed.

This ended the Indian confederacy and won back Detroit and all territory which Hull had lost.

War continued in the east about Niagara, Lake Champlain, and Lake Ontario, but not on such an intensive scale.

But the United States was given another severe jolt in 1814, when Sir Edward Pakenham, a brother-in-law of the Duke of Wellington, raided Washington and burned the recently constructed capitol.

At this time a new hero arose when Andrew Jackson went against the Creek Indians, of Florida, who had been aroused by Tecumseh's visit, and defeated them.

After Pakenham raided Washington, he made an attempt, in 1815, to capture New Orleans, where he found Jackson in command, but was repulsed.

In the meantime the treaty of peace was signed at Ghent, December 14, 1814, between England and the United States. As the word of this signing did not reach New Orleans in time, this was a needless battle and fought after peace had been declared.

Treaties with the various Indian tribes followed in 1815, and quiet was restored in the Northwest.

Although Ohio had been admitted as a state twelve years previous to these closing events of the war, this brief description of its many events have been given continuous to give the complete story.

We now turn back over these overlapped years to take up the events other than war which enter into the history of the State of Ohio.

XI.   *The State of Ohio*

The name for the new state seems to have been adopted by common consent. The name Ohio had been applied to the great river that formed its southern boundary and the country had been spoken of for many years as The Ohio Country. Therefore it would seem that no other name would be appropriate.

The name is generally supposed to come from an Indian word meaning "beautiful", as La Salle named the river "La Belle Riviere", (The Beautiful River).

Celeron used the spelling "OYO" on the leaden plates he buried, the same as adopted by many of the Indians; therefore it is possible that the English in translating the word used it as Ohio.

Students of Indian names claim the word meant "great" and not "beautiful".

The Mohawks called the river O-he-yo, while the Wyandots spoke it O-he-zhu (the great river).

The Iroquois spoke of the Ohio as the Great River, as it ran from their country to the sea and was considered to be the main stream.

Ohio's Nickname

Ohio is often called the "Buckeye State". How this name originated is very uncertain. It is commonly accepted that it comes from the Buckeye tree which grows profusely in all parts of the state, but is only common to Ohio and some of the surrounding territory.

The Indians called the buckeye "Hetuck," meaning the eye of the buck, because of the striking resemblance of the seed in color, shape and appearance to the eye of the buck deer.

Another theory comes from the Indians who observed the pomp and ceremony of the procession headed by Colonel

Ebenezer Sproat on the occasion of the holding of the first court in the Northwest Territory at Marietta September 2, 1788.

He was very tall and imposing as he marched. Wishing to impress the Indians, he appeared to strut. They dubbed him "Hetuck" or "Big Buckeye", spoken in admiration and not derision. Therefore later this name was passed on to other Ohioans.

The State Seal

One of the first acts of the new legislature was the adoption of a State Seal for use on the necessary state documents.

The design adopted consisted of a sheaf of wheat with a sheaf of seventeen arrows, denoting the seventeenth state, with a mountain and the rising sun as a background. This mountain was made to represent Mt. Logan, which overlooks Chillicothe, Ohio's capital at that time.

The design of the seal has been changed from time to time but still remains very similar to the original design.

The State Flag

Much later, a state flag was adopted, being pennant shaped with three red and two white stripes extending away from a field of blue containing seventeen white stars surrounding a white circle with a red center.

The circle is a suggestion of the letter "O" for Ohio, the red center representing a buckeye.

The State Flower

While of no historical significance, but of much general interest, the red carnation is the official state flower.

The State Bird

The cardinal being common to all parts of the state is accepted as the state bird.

The State Motto

A motto widely used, although never officially adopted, is "Imperium in Imperio" (An empire within an empire).

New Counties

Another early act of the first General Assembly was the creation of eight new counties: Gallia, Scioto, Franklin, Columbiana, Butler, Warren, Greene, and Montgomery.

No attempt will be made here to define the boundaries of these counties, excepting to note that Butler and Warren were cut off Hamilton County, their north lines falling at practically the same position as they now exist. The vast amount of land north of this line was divided into two counties and named Montgomery and Greene.

The geography of this territory seems to have much clouded in the minds of the Assembly.

The land which had constituted Wayne County had been acquired by purchase from the Indians, as already mentioned. This act practically eliminated the treaty line, as this area was included in these two large counties.

Later acts of the assembly still used the old treaty line, causing much confusion.

The Second General Assembly

The second General Assembly convened in December, 1803.

At this session the militia law was thoroughly revised, as it was feared trouble was approaching from events which were now taking place.

Among other acts passed was one of much importance as it provided for the division of the counties which had been created into townships and the establishment of boards of commissioners for the county government.

Burr's Conspiracy

During the year 1805, Aaron Burr began to agitate the western country.

The scope of his conspiracy was never fully known, but it is thought his plans were to seize New Orleans and invade Mexico, detach the western states from the Union, and set up a government of some kind in Mexico, of which he would be the head.

At the meeting of the next General Assembly, or Legislature, in 1806, on the confidential advice through a message from Governor Tiffin, a law was passed authorizing the arrest of any person engaged in any unlawful enterprise and the seizure of his goods.

Burr had succeeded in getting Harman Blennerhassett to help him. They were building boats at Marietta when,

under the authority of the new law, the governor seized ten boats and a considerable quantity of arms, ammunition, and provisions.

Burr and Blennerhassett escaped to New Orleans, but were afterward captured, tried, and acquitted, thus ending the conspiracy.

More New Counties

Settlers coming to Ohio at an ever increasing rate created demands that the larger counties should be cut up into new ones, smaller in size, in order that the local government might be nearer to all resident settlers.

With this object in mind, several new counties were added. As they now become so numerous, it would be aside from our subject to trace the dates of their creation and their boundaries; therefore from this period we confine these descriptive items to those pertaining to the creation and shaping of Miami County.

Champaign County

Champaign County was detached from the north end of Greene County, March 1, 1805, leaving the Greene County line about as at present, but leaving to Montgomery (as already noted) and Champaign County the vast amount of country in northwestern Ohio.

Miami County

Miami County was created March 1, 1807, from Montgomery County and included all the land between Champaign County and the Territory of Indiana, north of the line which still remains the boundary line between Miami, Montgomery, Preble and Darke Counties, and extending as far north as the Greenville Treaty Line.

It will be noted that this left the vast territory north of the Treaty line still belonging to Montgomery County; in fact, it really made two Montgomery Counties.

There is no doubt that this confusion came about by the meager understanding of the geography of this territory.

Darke County

The division of Miami County was authorized by the legislature January 3, 1809, proposing to divide it about in half by a north and south line giving the name "Darke" to the western part.

This act further provided that the territory thus cut off should remain as a part of Miami County until a county organization could be completed. This was not complied with until March 1, 1817, completely detaching it from Miami County.

The territory north of the treaty line remained as Montgomery County until January 7, 1812, when it was added to Miami and the proposed Darke counties.

Shelby County

Shelby County was created from the northern part of Miami County April 1, 1819, placing the line between the two counties at the same location as it now exists.

The north line of the new county was defined as it now exists, thus leaving some of Miami county north of Shelby County; however all rights of Miami County remaining in the Indian lands were nullified April 1, 1820, by the creation of other counties from this territory.

Other Counties

New counties continued to be detached from older counties, but with this we conclude our description of this evolution of the counties and will attempt to show the same by a series of maps.

Public Lands

The creation of the Public Lands of Ohio followed the events as explained at the beginning of Chapter VIII, whereby Congress acquired title to this land with certain reservations such as the Virginia Military lands, the Connecticut Western Reserve, and the Fire Lands.

Following the detail of these exceptions mention will be found of the Ordinance of 1785, wherein it was proposed this public land be surveyed and offered for sale.

After the passage of the Ordinance of 1787, creating a government for any who might settle these lands, a reference to the beginning of Chapter IX gives details of these first grants to the Ohio Company of Associates, The Symmes Purchase and the French Grant. With these three exceptions, all the land of Ohio was public land under control of Congress.

The manner in which Congress disposed of this land, by many grants for various causes, and the manner in which

they were subdivided, making Ohio virtually an experimental ground for surveys, is intensely fascinating to the surveyor, but would require too much space to be given in detail with these notes.

A few of these grants will be mentioned, without detailed description, such as the Ohio University Lands, the Salt Reservation, the Turnpike Lands, the Canal Lands, School Lands, and Ministerial Lands, the remainder being spoken of as Congress Lands. To enable the settler to locate, land was to be subdivided into blocks six miles square called a town or township.

These townships were to be divided into sections one mile square, containing six hundred and forty acres of land.

Just why the name "town" or "township" was applied is not definitely known; but as the method was originated in New England, where thickly settled territory is spoken of as a "village" and the more sparsely settled territory a "town," it is presumed that the names originated from this custom.

However, when the name "township" is used, confusion arises with our civil township governments, which rarely are identical with the surveyed townships. It must be kept in mind that there is NO connection existing between them.

Rows or tiers of these towns are spoken of as "Ranges," both of which are numbered from some certain base line for reference.

The sections in a "town" were first numbered beginning with section one in the south-east corner; then proceeding north along the east line placing section six in the north-east corner; then dropping back to the south line placing section seven alongside section one and on its west side; and then repeating until all are numbered causing section thirty-six to fall in the north west corner of the town.

After the land was laid out in this manner and platted, the settler, with his town, range, and section known, could refer to the maps and definitely locate his land and its relative position with regard to his neighbors or other landmarks.

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In 1796, the plan of numbering the sections in a town was changed, although no good reason is given for this action. Wherever this method prevails, section one is found in the north-east corner with the numbers proceeding west, and then east alternately causing section thirty-six to fall in the south-east corner of each town.

The first surveys in the eastern part of the state and the land between the two Miami Rivers will be found numbered according to the first method, while in all other parts of the Congress land the second method was used.

A reference to an early map of Miami County, in another chapter of these notes, will illustrate these methods of numbering in a more comprehensive manner.

As already noted, sales of the Public Lands were first made in large tracts, the purchaser then selling to the settler.

This practice created much dissatisfaction, which was attempted to be corrected by offering the sale to the settler in sections (640 acres), which proved to be more than the ordinary settler could finance.

Therefore in 1804, through the efforts of William Henry Harrison, sales were permitted in half sections, (320 acres) or in quarter sections (160 acres).

These restrictions were later made more liberal allowing the sale in amounts as low as forty acres.

The ordinance of 1785 fixed the price of these lands at $1.00 per acre; in 1792 the price was raised to $2.00 per acre, with part payments accepted; then on April 24, 1820, the price was reduced to $1.25 per acre, where it remained.

The price to John Cleves Symmes in his purchase was at the rate of sixty-seven cents per acre.

A few of the earlier settlers who moved in ahead of the surveyors met with some difficulty, the survey not exempting them and leaving their improvements open for purchase by some other party.

To correct this difficulty, the act of March 3, 1807, was passed making it unlawful to take possession or make settlement on any unsurveyed lands, but settlers upon unsurveyed land prior to the passage of this act were protected by allowing them to file a preemption claim for not more than 320 acres, up to January 1, 1808. By this claim they

agreed to become prospective purchasers when the survey was completed.

The familiar Homestead Law was not enacted until May 20, 1862; therefore it is unlikely that it ever affected any Ohio land.

Ohio's Schools

Education was perhaps the first thought in the mind of the new settler after his cabin was built and a small tract of land cleared for the raising of crops.

As has been previously noted, Connecticut had reserved land for the foundation of her school fund. Also Congress had foreseen the need for education in the ordinance of 1785, by reserving the proceeds from the sale of section sixteen in each township as the nucleus of a school fund, thus giving the start to the familiar name "School Section".

This section was given the state by Congress and should have furnished quite a fund, being one thirty-sixth part of all the land. However, through mismanagement, the proceeds never were as large as they should have been.

The first school in Ohio was at the Moravian settlement of Schoenbrunn, built soon after the settlement was started in 1773. Its story was so nearly the same as the history of the first church, located in this same village, its history and the history of the village will be passed until later in this chapter.

The next school was carried on in the north-west block-house at Campus Martius at Marietta in 1789.

Other schools followed as settlements were made; however they were more or less private enterprises carried on by teachers or sponsored in other ways.

A significant fact in the history of the schools, is that what one would suppose to be the best records are more poorly kept than many other departments. Hence dates in many cases can not be given as definite.

The first free school made its appearance in 1825. The next higher seat of learning was the Academy. The first was started in 1803, with a close second starting at Dayton in 1807. The first graded school originated in Cincinnati in about 1836.

The high school made its appearance there also almost simultaneous with its appearance in Columbus in 1845.

A provision included in the grant of land to the Ohio Company required them to give two full townships for the founding of a university, which became the foundation for Ohio University at Athens, opened in 1804.

A similar provision embodied in the Symmes Purchase called for one whole township for the start of a second university. After quite a bit of controversy as to where this should be, it was finally located at Oxford, becoming Miami University in 1809.

In 1862, Congress made a grant to the states for the teaching of agriculture, mechanical arts, the sciences and classics.

Ohio's share under this act was used to start Ohio State University in 1870.

In addition to these three just mentioned, there are Kent, Bowling Green, and Wilberforce, founded and operated by the aid of state funds.

While these were being organized and getting under way by state funds a number of other universities, almost as old, were being started by many churches, getting their support from their own denomination. These number more than fifty and are too numerous to be described here. They are scattered throughout Ohio, thus placing a seat of learning virtually at the front door of all Ohioans.

Ohio's Settlers

The early settlers in Ohio were quite a cosmopolitan group.

Those coming in by way of Lake Erie from New England brought the Puritan spirit to the Western Reserve; Pennsylvania furnished the Pennsylvania Germans, Scotch Irish, and Quakers.

Massachusetts contributed the soldiers who fought with Washington; Virginia sent her contingent of soldiers to the Virginia Military Land, while New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky helped populate the Symmes Purchase.

This gave Ohio quite a mixture from the very start, but to this can be added a second mixing as the settler was not always satisfied with his first location. In fact many were

only meant to be a temporary stopping place until the Indian troubles were settled. Then he would move to another part of the state.

After final settlements were made, then marriage began to finish the amalgamation, the result being the unexcelled people who now populate our great state.

Ohio's Religion and Early Churches

The early settler was very loyal to the religion of his youth, or of the colony from which he migrated, thus giving rise to a large number of churches with diversified opinions on religion.

So firm in their beliefs as to doctrines and customs, many churches would have a separation in their congregation, over seemingly trivial differences and organize a church based on their own beliefs.

This explains why Ohio has so many churches of different denominations scattered throughout the state.

Their history would be a volume in itself; therefore the history of only a few will be given to show the religious traits of the early settler.

The history of others will follow in county and township history.

Reliable dates on the history of churches is even harder to secure than dates concerning the schools. Church records are poorly kept and differences of opinion exist as to the dates and the location of various old churches.

The dates we quote in the following descriptions of various first churches are given on good authority, but a few of these can not be verified with certainty.

Moravian Church. The first church in Ohio was built in 1773 at the village of Schoenbrunn (Beautiful Spring) near New Philadelphia, and previously referred to as the oldest settlement in Ohio.

This church and settlement were built by the Moravian missionaries: Christian Frederick Post, David Zeisbarger, John Gottlieb Heckwelder and associates, assisted by a Baptist preacher named David Jones.

This settlement and nearby Salem and Gnadenhutten (Tents of Grace) were made in 1771 and 1772 as a home for

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the Christian Delaware Indians, who were opposed to war and led quiet, peaceful, Christian lives.

The Moravian church derives its name from the valley of Moravia in northern Austria, where a few families had preserved traditions of their ancestors who had migrated from Bohemia where the church was organized, about the year 1427, as a religious society called Bohemian Brethren.

As explained in a previous chapter these Indians were under suspicion by both sides in the French and Indian warfare, being wrongfully accused by each side as transmitting information to the other. Colonel Williamson and his men proceeded to herd these unresisting men and women together and held a so-called council to decide their fate. This was merely a mockery as the colonel had previously determined to wipe them out. Ninety-six of them were murdered.

It is said the executioner used a cooper's mallet with a knife and gun to finish off any who were not killed instantly.

This, no doubt the darkest blot on the white man's conduct with the Indians, was looked upon as an outrage upon humanity. Both Indians and whites were incensed over the incident, the whites paying dearly for this action, eventually leading to the burning of Colonel Crawford at the stake. Williamson made his escape and Crawford was captured and punished instead.

The village was abandoned in 1777; therefore neither the church nor school was permanent.

Near by the church is the first cemetery in Ohio, where some of the beliefs and customs of the Moravian church are revealed.

No family ties were recognized, as here in "God's Acre," the men were buried on one side and the women on the other, both being graded as to age.

The gravestones were placed flat on the ground, the longer stones for the older persons and the short ones for the children, others varying in lengths according to the age. This was followed so faithfully that the age of the person could almost be determined by the length of the gravestone.

There are five Moravian churches in Tuscarawas County, these being the only ones in the State of Ohio.

Another church exists at Hope, Indiana, about forty miles southeast of Indianapolis, which bears the distinction of being the only one in that state. Their customs follow exactly the parent church described above.

Another custom of the old church is revealed by an eye witness to the Easter Service at the Hope Church. The service begins at three A. M. by the band playing very soft music, which continues until sunrise when the minister and people join the band in a parade through the streets of the town.

Another church exists at Winston Salem, North Carolina.

The village of Schoenbrun has been restored by the state and the citizens of New Philadelphia, from plans preserved in the mother church in Pennsylvania. This is a point of great interest to tourists.

The location of the restored buildings was made very difficult owing to the fact that the existence of the village was practically unknown for one hundred and fifty years.

Baptist Church. The first Baptist Congregation in the Northwest Territory (also the first Protestant church in the Northwest) was organized January 20, 1790, in the settlement of Columbia, by Major Benjamin Stites in 1788. Columbia has been a part of Cincinnati since 1873. This congregation's church was built in 1792 and stood until 1835 when it was torn down. The site now is marked by an imposing monument.

Congregationalist Church. Congregationalists held their first services in the Northwest Territory in the northwest block-house of Campus Martius at Marietta July 20, 1788.

Following this a church building was erected in 1809, being known as the Two Horn Church, the name being given on account of the two tall towers or spires. This building was replaced by a more pretentious building in 1805, also with two tall spires.

From information which we believe reliable, this church still stands and serves as a house of worship.

Presbyterian Church. The Presbyterian Church had its start in the Northwest Territory in the fall of 1797, when a log meeting house was erected on the bank of the Scioto River near Chillicothe. A replica of this church has been erected in the Scioto Trail Forest, twelve miles south of Chillicothe.

Methodist Church. It is claimed that the first Methodist Church was Moores Chapel, a log building built in 1800 near Blue Lick, Adams County. A new structure, built in 1880 on the same site, is still standing and in use as a church.

Episcopal Church. The home of the first organized parish of the Episcopal Church in the Northwest Territory is credited to the St. James Episcopal Church, five miles south of Bloomingdale in Jefferson County, established in 1800.

A plain but stately little frame building stands on this site, serving the same parish.

Catholic Church. In 1817, at Dungannon in Columbiana County, a church was built which was probably the first Catholic Church in Ohio. The present St. Philips Catholic Church, its successor, was built one mile west of the site of the original church.

Evangelical Lutheran. At New Rumley, Harrison County in 1814, St. Bartholomew Evangelical Lutheran Church was built. The third church, a brick structure, stands on the original site.

Mormon Church. The Mormons or Latter Day Saints, who organized in New York, came to Kirkland, Lake County, and during the years from 1833 to 1836 built a magnificent temple.

When Joseph Smith departed from Ohio, it was used as a schoolhouse. When the church reorganized as the "Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints", they regained title to the building and still have a congregation of about three hundred and fifty members.

Brigham Young, a member, married his first wife here; however, polygamy was not yet a part of their belief.

The Mormons moved from Kirtland to Missouri in 1837; then to Nauvoo, Illinois, in 1840, where Smith was killed by a mob. At this point polygamy was introduced. The Mor-

mons then moved on to Utah where they developed their present magnificent stronghold.

Dunkards. The Dunkards are German Baptists, the church originating in Germany about 1700, appearing in Pennsylvania in 1719; it came to Ohio at an early date.

They are very industrious and very plain in their dress, clinging closely to their religious teachings and the customs of their church. However, they have not been able to maintain this unity. The church, now known as the Church of the Brethren, consists of many branches ranging from the original to some who are extremely progressive in their religious beliefs.

Quakers. The first Quaker meeting house west of the Allegheny Mountains was built at Mount Pleasant, Jefferson County, about the time Ohio became a state in 1803.

Here the first yearly meeting in Ohio was held. This settlement is being restored as a historical memorial in a similar manner to Williamsburg, Virginia.

Zoarites. The Zoarites or Separatists, originated in Germany and on coming to America founded the communal settlement of Zoar in Tuscarawas County in 1817. They had land holdings of about nine thousand acres owned in common. Their creed contained many peculiar beliefs, some of which were defiant to the laws of the State. The land is no longer held in common as they disbanded in 1889. Zoar Village, like the Quaker settlement is being restored as a historical memorial.

Utopians. The Utopians set up a village in Clermont County about 1848, called Utopia (meaning nowhere), also communal, which flourished for a time. Later some of the better families deserted and moved away. The colony soon broke up.

Mennonites and Amish. The Mennonites and Amish are very similar to each other in their religious beliefs and customs, both being closely allied to the Dunkards. Both of these denominations have several settlements in Ohio.

Shakers. The Shakers styled themselves "The United Society of Believers" but were popularly known as "Shakers" because of their dancing and noise during their worship ceremony.

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They too, were of the communal order holding all property in common. Their principal settlement was a tract of about four thousand acres at Turtle Creek in Warren County. This was established in 1805 and by 1830 had increased to more than five hundred members. Other communities were formed in Adams and Montgomery Counties, but the sect is now extinct.

Ohio's Capitals

The coming of the settler to Ohio, developing first one community and then another created a natural desire that the seat of his government should be located at a nearby central point.

With the settling of Marietta in 1788, General Arthur St. Clair was appointed the first governor of the Northwest Territory. Government headquarters were set up there making this the first capital of the territory, which was afterward to become the state of Ohio.

In the closing weeks of 1788 when Losantiville was settled, General St. Clair changed the seat of government. In the early part of 1789, he came down from Marietta and located there, renaming the settlement "Cincinnati," establishing the second capital of the Northwest Territory.

Congress passed an act in 1800 setting up a new territory to be known as Indiana Territory. At the same time this same act designated Chillicothe as the official capital of the Northwest Territory until the year 1808. From 1803 until 1808 all government for the new state was carried on here.

When this legal period had expired, the citizens of Zanesville were ambitious to have the capital with them. As the Chillicothe location was unsatisfactory, they were able to secure the capital in 1808, but were able to hold it only until 1810. The conditions there were even less satisfactory than before; so we find the capital back at Chillicothe in 1811.

The General Assembly in 1810, provided a commission to make recommendation for a permanent capital site. Many propositions were offered and considered, but the one providing a twelve hundred acre tract of ground on the east bank of the Scioto River opposite Franklinton was selected as the best. Two ten acre squares were provided, one for a

capital site, the other for a penitentiary. The site was known as Columbus and thus was born a capital.

The development of this site is of particular interest to all Ohio; therefore a few notes describing this will be inserted here.

The original State House or Capitol was a plain brick building, fifty by seventy feet fronting on High Street and located flush with the street line.

The House of Representatives met on the lower floor and the Senate above, becoming the Upper House in rank and position.

The executive offices were in a thirty-five by one hundred fifty foot building which was located about sixty feet north of the Capitol.

The first Assembly convened here December 12, 1816.

By the year 1838 the Old State House had been outgrown and the Assembly made arrangements for a new building to be set back from street thus allowing the new work to progress while the old one still stood. However the old one burned to the ground February 1, 1852, about four years before the new structure was complete.

The new structure which is widely known for its Doric style, required twenty years in building and cost approximately one million three hundred fifty thousand dollars. It is three hundred four feet long by one hundred eighty-four feet wide.

So rapid was the growth of the state that the new building soon became inadequate. In 1899, the Judicial building was erected east of the main structure.

The present State Office building followed in 1929.

Transportation

The great influx of settlers to Ohio, and the West, did not cause much thought to be given to the problem of transportation until a few years after the War of 1812.

The demand for all that could be produced easily absorbed all the settler had to sell.

The financial panic of 1819 found the West destitute in the midst of plenty, as the agricultural surplus was without means of transportation to market.

The eastern seaboard markets were shut off by embargoes and their infant factories were badly in need of customers.

Europe was trying to regain its economic loss by breaking the economic independence of the United States, dumping into the markets every article which the eastern factories had been making.

Henry Clay took up the problem of the westerner and became quite popular by his policy of advocating a protective tariff to protect the eastern manufacturers and a federal aid plan for improvement in transportation.

He also urged cooperation between the East and the West, a point which was easy to make owing to the prevailing economic condition.

Transportation soon started development in several ways, the four major ones being the steamboat, the highway, the canal, and the railroad which will be taken up in this order.

The Steamboat—The early settler found his only outlet for his surplus was down the river to New Orleans.

This was usually accomplished by the flatboat which floated with the current. Upon arrival at the destination the boat was abandoned, thus leaving the owner stranded and under the necessity of getting back in the best manner he could devise.

But about this time the steamboat had been perfected enough that it was found possible to build one that could overcome the current of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and make round trips to New Orleans.

With these boats supplementing the barges, flat boats, and keel boats, a good outlet was soon built up, causing the eastern ports to be alarmed lest New Orleans would take the western trade from them.

These boats were a boon to the flat boatman as they provided a way for his return up the river.

While this traffic was being developed the same was being pushed forward on Lake Erie both in steam and sailing vessels. From this start in such a small way the extensive lake and river commerce was gradually developed.

The Highway—The first roads were the old buffalo trails, which of course were only well beaten paths through

the forest, but as they had a good general direction were a help to the Indian as well as the earlier white men.

They also avoided swampy or low flat wet ground so they naturally became the highways.

Following these were what is spoken of as a trace, paths further identified by the blazing of trees along the way so the traveler on foot or horseback would not go astray.

Afterward some of the worst obstructions were removed to permit travel by wagon.

The Old World at this time had come to the realization that since the decline of the Roman Empire few great roads had been constructed.

This led to experiments in road building by such engineers as Telford and Mac Adam, who used crushed stone as a surface material.

The success of the roads built in this manner caused them to take the name of the builder, and later custom shortened the name to "Macadam".

The first road work of note to be carried on in the United States was in Pennsylvania.

The fees collected from the sale of public lands was not sufficient to finance the road system which was now demanded. This led to the establishment of the custom of paying toll for the use of the road or toll roads. Toll was collected at certain points where a pole or pike was kept across the road and either lifted or swung around to allow passage after toll was collected; hence the "Toll Pike".

From this the name "Turn Pike" originated and later was shortened by common use to the name "Pike".

On March 29, 1806, President Jefferson signed the act of Congress establishing a National Highway, to run from Cumberland, Maryland, to the Mississippi River, to pass through the capitals of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

The work of surveying began at once and construction followed by sections. The completed road finally reached Wheeling in 1818.

This briefly traces the trend of road building in the East which led up to Ohio's needs for roads.

As early as 1796, Colonel Ebenezer Zane received permission to open a road from Wheeling to Limestone (Mays-

ville, Kentucky) passing through Zanesville, Lancaster, Chillicothe, and thence on to the Ohio River. This afterward became known as "Zane's Trace". In making it, he was guided by the old trail followed by Christopher Gist in 1750.

This proved to be the initial action toward overland transportation, which was closely followed by others. By 1804 an effort was being made to connect the various settlements by dirt roads.

By the end of the War of 1812 they were unbridged paths or traces.

At about this time the bridging of the streams began, the first smaller ones followed by the larger ones as funds and the art of bridge building advanced.

As our country has an abundance of timber, it was but natural it should be used for this purpose; hence the advent of the old covered bridge, which has almost passed into history.

The National Road in Ohio—The first major road-building project in Ohio was the continuance of the National Road from Wheeling westward. The story of the continued struggle against financial and other difficulties, by which this was accomplished, shows the great determination of the government and Ohio statesmen in their efforts to open this great artery of transportation.

Not much was done after its completion to Wheeling in 1818 until 1825. On July 4 of that year, ground was broken at St. Clairsville, the work being completed to Cambridge in July, 1827. Three years later it was opened to Zanesville, and by 1833 it was completed as far as Columbus.

At this point the maintenance of the completed road became a problem.

To provide funds for this item a schedule of tolls was adopted in 1831. The erection of toll gates for the collection of these fees was authorized at about twenty mile intervals, or one to each county.

The year 1830 saw work on the road started west of Columbus. After eight years it was completed to Springfield.

By the end of 1838 a contract for three miles west from Springfield had been completed.

Perhaps jealousy and politics had entered into many of Ohio's problems before this date, but it seemed to spring forth in a decided form in the National Road affairs.

Dayton had always wanted the National Road to be routed its way; therefore on March 3, 1834, an act was passed by Congress to direct the Secretary of War to investigate the possibility of having the road go by way of Dayton and Eaton to Richmond, Indiana.

Failing to gain this point, the Dayton and Springfield Turnpike Company was formed in 1838, as a privately owned stock company, which built a road matching the National Road in every way, even to the milestones marking the distance from Cumberland, Maryland.

This led to this road often being mistaken for the National Road. Later it was known as the National Old Trails Road.

After the completion of the three miles west of Springfield, the same old problem of finances confronted the government. The outcome resulted in the work being turned over to the states, thus making the end of this section the western terminus of work done by Congressional appropriation.

Work was resumed by the state at once. 1839 saw the work completed to Englewood, and by the end of 1840 it was completed to the Indiana line.

The work completed by the state was not carried out to such an elaborate scale as the work done under government supervision.

This accounts for the absence of the elaborate milestones and narrower roadway, noticed by the tourist in this section.

As a climax to the prolonged struggle for fifteen years, the old stage coach and the conestoga wagons were rolling all the way across Ohio on their westward trek.

Mails were carried over the entire length from Washington D. C. to St. Louis, the first contract being made in 1837.

The Canals—With steam boats on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and the National Road through the center of the state, another problem still bothered the settler.

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How was he to get his produce to these outlets?

For some time DeWitt Clinton had been promoting a scheme by which, through a series of locks, a boat could be made to run up hill in a stream of water.

By 1817 he was able to get enough backing to start his canal to connect the Hudson River with Lake Erie. His efforts were highly ridiculed. His canal was spoken of as "Clinton's Dig Ditch," but by 1825 the canal was completed.

Settlements spread westward immediately from the Rome area along the canal, demonstrating the venture to be entirely practical.

The boat traffic up hill to Rome gives foundation for many stories in fact and fiction, such as Rome Haul which are thoroughly enjoyed by many hundreds of readers.

Spurred on by the success of this venture, every possible portage used by the Indians and early explorers was investigated for canal possibilities.

The basic principle of the canal was that it took the pack out of the portage by a system of locks.

Of the various routes investigated the Ohio and Erie Canal was accepted as a compromise canal route.

Much to the disgust of Marietta, the route followed the Cuyahoga south from Cleveland to the Tucarawas and Muskingum; then crossed over the Licking to the Scioto and down stream to Portsmouth.

Work on this canal was begun in 1825 and completed in 1832, completing the first north and south route of transportation completely across the state and intersecting the National Road.

Several branch canals were afterward added to this system.

As Cincinnati was off the line of this canal, the inhabitants were somewhat jealous of the prosperity brought by the Ohio and Erie Canal. This prompted them to arouse interest in promoting one of their own, called the Miami and Erie Canal, which they were able to get underway at about the same time as their eastern neighbors.

Construction progressed enough to enable a boat to get to Dayton January 25, 1829, but it was not until July 6, 1837, that the canal was opened to Piqua.

Throughout all the distance to Piqua the canal was fed from the Miami River. Over the portage, or divide, artificial water supply was required, for which purpose Lake St. Marys, Lake Loramie, and Indian Lake were constructed.

Construction was completed to the Maumee River in 1845, opening a second cross-state route which also intersected the National Road.

This canal cut Miami County almost in half, in a north and south direction, and as it has such a historic significance in Miami County history these details will be developed in the next chapter as Miami County history.

For a short period of years the canals did a flourishing business and were the means of connecting Ohio citizens with the outside world markets.

The Railroad—While the canals were at the peak of their prosperity more income was to be had through taxes, which enabled more roads, both toll and free, to be built, gradually forming a network over the entire state, a condition which caused a gradual decline in the income of the canals.

It was at this time that the success of another mode of transportation known as the railroad began to make itself felt.

The name originated from the fact that the load was rolled along on rails of wood in two parallel lines, the ends of the rails being held together by strap iron.

The horse was the first motive power, but was soon forced to give way to a steam powered contraption called a locomotive.

Although they were the forerunners of the great locomotives of our present day, there is practically no resemblance in their appearance.

The first of these railroads in Ohio ran from Toledo to Adrian, Michigan, completed in 1836 as a horse-drawn railroad. Steam power was added the next year.

Sandusky had been missed by the canal building. So it undertook the building of a railroad from Sandusky to the Ohio River. Its first efforts were entered in what was known as the Mad River and Lake Erie line, sixteen miles

of which were completed in 1839, and finally joining a line built northward from Cincinnati in 1847 thus joining the two terminals by rail. The engines were wood burning and slow moving, the tracks were rough and none too dependable, but in spite of all the defects, development was rapid and from this small start our wonderful system of railroads developed.

Much speculation was also brought about by the success of this venture, as there were many railroads projected over the state. Some were partially built and abandoned while others were never started.

The Electric Railroad. The larger Ohio settlements were favored with a steady growth, eventually becoming cities. As such, they spread over considerable area creating a demand for some sort of transportation within their own borders.

The old horse drawn car was the first to come forth to meet this demand, operating over steel rails. This was slow and very clumsy in its operation.

Later came the old cable car which was pulled by an endless cable running in a slot or groove in the middle of the track, which was grabbed by a clamping mechanism on the car whenever it was desired to move forward or released when stopping.

As soon as electricity was generated by larger units, these cars were superseded by the electric car which received its power from a wire or trolley overhead, hence the trolley car.

About 1895 the trolley system had advanced by the development of larger and faster cars, when they were run from one town to another. From this the interurban or traction lines came forth, immediately becoming very popular and threatened to revolutionize both freight and passenger traffic.

Unfortunately there were no state laws that covered the formation and financing of companies organized for the construction of this type of railroad. Many impractical lines were proposed and much speculation took place, resulting in the issuance of much stock which was practically without value from the date of issue.

Out of the network of proposed lines many of the better ones were constructed and operated successfully for a number of years.

At the peak of the prosperity of these interurban or traction lines, there were probably as many as seventy-five different companies operating in Ohio, having about three thousand miles of track.

As the majority of these lines had been promoted for speculation, this led to the creation of high salaried officials and the profits, which were quite attractive, being paid out in dividends with very little being put by for depreciation and repair.

This condition resulted in a very short life for many of these lines and a gradual decline for the others. As a result of this decline, at the date of this writing all have ceased operation and the tracks torn up.

Another contributory cause for their passing was the development of the automobile, the motor truck, and the passenger bus lines.

Automobile and Motor Truck. The automobile industry is no doubt the most spectacular ever developed in the state or nation.

It had its beginning in a very small way on March 24, 1898, when Alexander Winton sold a single cylinder phaeton, the first automobile.

That same year saw twenty others put on·the road and the great industry was started. Of these purchases one was by J. W. Packard of Warren, Ohio, who later moved to Detroit and formed the company which bears his name.

Almost simultaneous with these events cars with four, six, and eight cylinders were brought out by other makers under different names in such quantities that the automobile was soon recognized as a reliable means of transportation.

The first truck was but an overgrown automobile with many limitations and imperfections, but it too soon became popular and was soon improved, becoming the forerunner of our powerful motor trucks of today.

The Airplane. Progress is not so easily studied at a time when it is taking place, but is more apparent when it can be viewed after the passing of time.

We have with us at the present time the airplane and the airplane industry, which turns out monster planes of many types.

Today we maintain passenger and freight service to practically every part of the world, with mail service almost as extensive.

The future of this industry, or its effect on the transportation problem, can not be foretold; but the present indications lead us to believe that it is still in its infancy.

It is evident that the industry has come a long way since the Wright brothers, the first to successfully fly a heavier than air machine, began their experiments at Dayton.

These began in the 1880's when they began playing and experimenting with a sort of mechanical toy their father brought to them.

Progress in the general field of aeronautics from 1880 to 1890 also acted as an incentive to them in their work.

During this period, the gas-supported balloons, or Zeppelins were thought to be the foundation of air travel.

The Wrights really began in earnest in 1900, their work being subject to much ridicule and disappointment.

By 1903 they had so perfected their experimental plane that they had faith enough to seek a place where they could try it out.

After much investigation they decided that the coastal plain at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, was best suited to their needs.

Here they set up a shop and assembled their plane and made their first flight December 17, 1903.

Following this, they continued to experiment and improve their plane until they could take off and land at will. Thus the beginning of the great industry was inaugurated.

Others were also experimenting along these same lines through which the heavier-than-air plane was brought into

prominence and has so far surpassed the gas supported type that very seldom is this type mentioned.

With the coming of jet propulsion, which is now replacing the gasoline engine for motive power, the future is practically unpredictable.

Additional Topics
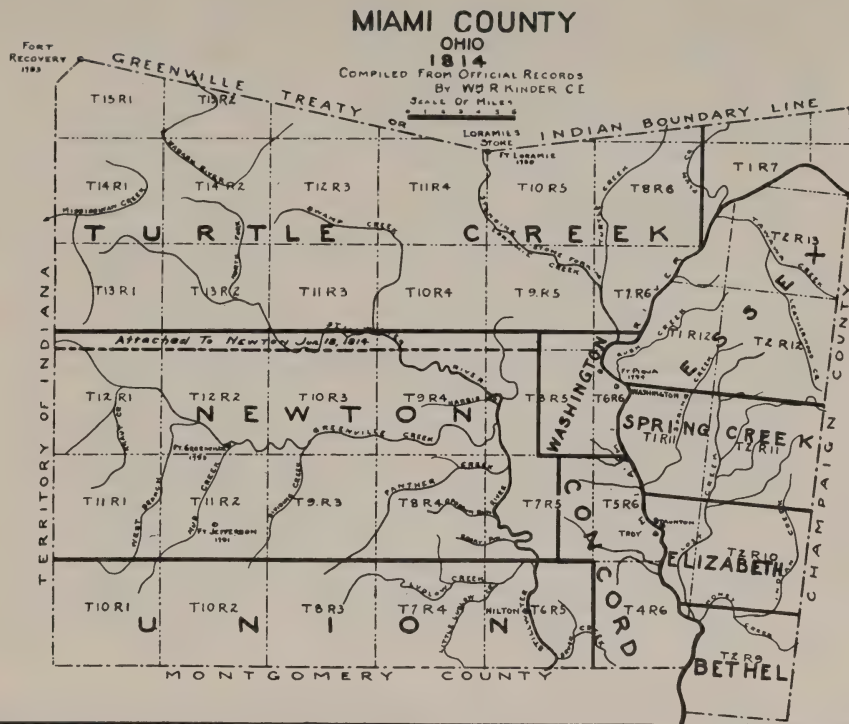
The foregoing topics represent only a mere beginning of items of interest about our great state! However they do include the principal items bearing on the history of Miami County.

Additional topics describing our nature resources, factories, cities, farms, illustrious people, scenery, and perhaps a hundred others might be mentioned in detail, but they fall beyond the scope of these notes.

MIAMI COUNTY
OHIO
1807
COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS
BY WM R KINDER C.E.
Scale Of Miles

FORT RECOVERY 1793

GREENVILLE TREATY OR INDIAN BOUNDARY LINE

LORAMIES STORE
FT LORAMIE 1790

T15R1 · T14R2 · T1R7
T14R1 · T14R2 · T12R3 · T11R4 · T10R5 · T8R8
T2R13
T13R1 · T13R2 · T11R3 · T10R4 · T9R5 · T7R6
T1R12 · T2R12
T12R1 · T12R2 · T10R3 · T9R4 · T8R5 · T6R6
T1R11 · T2R11
T11R1 · T11R2 · T9R3 · T8R4 · T7R5 · T5R6
T2R10
T10R1 · T10R2 · T8R3 · T7R4 · T6R5 · T4R6
T2R9

WASHINGTON
UNION
CONCORD
ELIZABETH
BETHEL

TERRITORY OF INDIANA

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY

GREENVILLE CREEK
PANTHER CREEK
SWAMP CREEK

MT JEFFERSON 1791
LIVINGSTON

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

JAN. 1948.

MIAMI COUNTY
OHIO
1814
COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS
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SCALE OF MILES

MIAMI COUNTY
OHIO
DEC, 10, 1818.
Compiled From Official Records
By WB R Kinder C E
Scale Of Miles

Jan 1946

MAP OF
MIAMI COUNTY
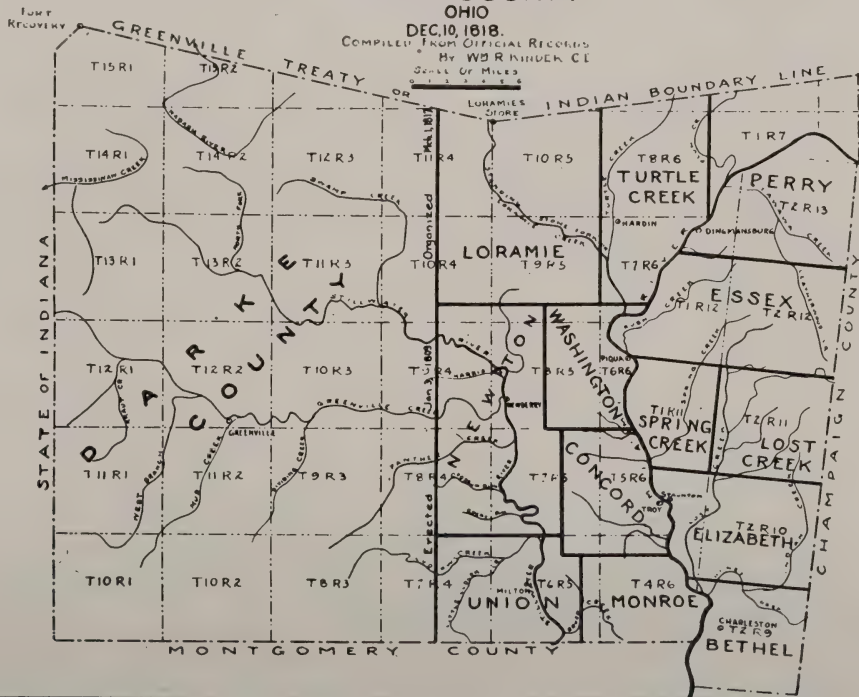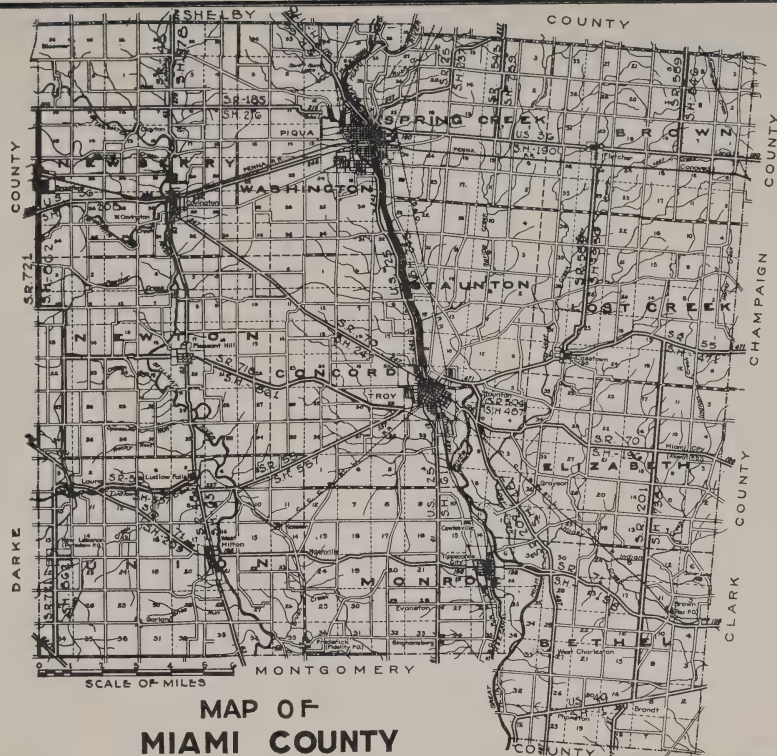
XII.   *The County of Miami*

By an act of the Ohio Legislature, passed January 16, 1807, authority was given to detach the following described territory from Montgomery County, for the creation of a new county to be named Miami: All of Montgomery County beginning at the southwest corner of Champaign County and southeast corner of section 1, town 2, range 9, between the Miamis; thence west with the line between the 8th and 9th ranges to the Miami River, crossing the same so as to take the line on the west bank of said river between towns 3 and 4, range 6, west of said river, (this made an offset to the north of about two and one-half miles; also it is to be noted that it did not include any of the stream at that date); thence west to the state line; thence north with the state line to the Indian Boundary Line; thence east with the same to the Champaign County line; thence south with said county line to the place of beginning.

By the passage of this act Miami County became a full-fledged county April 1, 1807.

This date is frequently listed, on good authority, as March 1, 1807 as previously quoted in the sequence of the formation of counties. The difference of one month in this date is not explained.

The above reference also explains the addition and ultimate separation of the lands north of the Treaty line, formerly being a part of Montgomery County, in 1812, making it unnecessary to repeat here in detail.

Origin of the Name

The name "Miami" is taken from the name of the river which flows entirely through the county from the north to south. The river derives its name from an Indian word meaning "Mother".

An interesting item regarding the naming of the county is the fact that, although it was the twenty-second to be

organized, all excepting eight of these were named for generals in the various armies, or other celebrated persons.

Area

The original county as described surrounded a territory of approximately 1340 square miles, including, besides the area of the present Miami County, all of the present Darke County, a part of southern Mercer County, a small part of the southwestern section of Auglaize County and more than the southern half of Shelby County.

Darke County Detached

The line set up as a boundary line between Miami County and the new County of Darke, was defined as a north and south line drawn through the center of the fourth range. This divided the original territory of Miami County into approximately two equal parts.

This action was taken by the State Legislature on January 3, 1809, but said action specifically stated the territory was to remain a part of Miami County until such time as an organization could be completed for Darke County, which was not accomplished until March 1, 1817.

Shelby County Created

On April 1, 1819, Shelby County was created from the northern part of Miami County its boundaries being given as follows:

All of Miami County lying north of a line beginning on the Miami and Darke County line between sections 27 and 34, town 10, range 4, east; thence east to the Great Miami River across and down the river to the middle of range 12, town 1, to the line between sections 21 and 22; thence east to the Champaign County line; thence north with said line dividing Miami, Champaign, and Logan Counties, to the Indian Boundary line; thence north six miles; thence west to a point so that a line drawn from it due south will strike the Indian Boundary Line at a point where the Miami-Darke County line strikes this line.

Creation of Townships

After Darke County was detached and Shelby County cut from the remaining area leaving Miami County as described above, the next task was to subdivide this territory into suitable areas for local government.

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These were called townships, but are of no specified shape and are not to be confused with the survey towns or townships which are six miles square and are meant for legal description of the land therein and have no connection with the above mentioned political subdivisions.

Miami County is divided into twelve such townships: Bethel, Brown, Concord, Elizabeth, Lostcreek, Monroe, Newberry, Newton, Springcreek, Staunton, Union, and Washington. The history of each of these twelve townships, including the various changes leading up to their present boundary lines, will be found in the following chapters in the order listed above.

However, as there were other townships, a part of Miami County, in their time, but absorbed by Shelby County and Darke County later, the history of their formation and their relation to our present twelve are given in this chapter in the order of their creation.

The history of the subdivision into townships really begins with the original subdivision of Montgomery County, of which Miami County was then the northern part, disregarding the portion north of the old Indian Boundary line which was so wild that it was overlooked when Miami County was detached from Montgomery County, as has been explained in an earlier chapter.

Soon after Montgomery County was organized, May 1, 1803, it was divided into four townships: Washington, which included the territory in the southeast part of the county; German, which included all territory west of the Miami River extending north to a line parallel to, and two or three miles south of, the present Miami-Montgomery County line. Dayton township comprised land east of the Miami River north of Washington Township extending northward to a line near the present county line. Elizabeth comprised all the land north of Dayton and German townships.

No definite line was set for the north line of these two townships. Neither can any reference be found showing how far northward Elizabeth Township was to extend.

However, from the description setting the boundary lines of Montgomery County we know definitely that this would be the north line of Ohio.

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From this description it is readily seen that what was afterward to be Miami County was a part of Elizabeth Township, Montgomery County.

By an act of the Montgomery County Commissioners, November 6, 1804, Randolph Township was created from Elizabeth Township, including all land west of the Miami River; therefore, when the Legislature detached Miami County from Montgomery County, March 1, 1807, the new county was Elizabeth Township east of the Miami River and Randolph Township on the west side of said river.

This condition, however, lasted only until July 21, 1807, when the Miami County Commissioners under their newly acquired rights proceeded to divide the new county into five townships as will be hereafter described in the history of each of these townships.

Turtle Creek Township

The first subdivision of Miami County involved territory not a part of the original five townships or a modification of the same. Spoken of as the eighth township, it was named Turtle Creek.

This township was established June 18, 1814, from lands of the originally created township of Washington and described as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of section 28, town 9, range 5; thence west to the west boundary of Darke County; thence north to the northwest corner of Darke County; thence east with the Indian boundary line to the line between the sixth and seventh ranges; thence south with said range line to the Miami River; thence down the river to the corner of Washington Township; thence west with the Washington Township line to the beginning.

It is interesting to note here that the Miami County Commissioners were exercising authority over Darke County land, this county having been created but as yet had no county organization.

Also we note that plans were being laid for another county in the future which led to the creation of Shelby County.

At this time the laws of the state did not permit a county to have fewer than four hundred square miles in area; therefore in view of this fact, they foresaw that what

was ultimately intended to be Miami County would not comply with this requirement, unless some change was made, this accounting for a one mile gap along the south boundary of Turtle Creek Township as above described. This gap was later added to Newton Township which later became Newberry Township.

Regarding the size of a county, a tradition is handed down that said no county should be so large that a man could not travel by team from any place in the county to the county seat and return in one day.

Greenville Township

There seems to have been some demand for local government within the territory which had been designated as Darke County; therefore on September 4, 1815, the commissioners of Miami County created Greenville township, which included the greater part of the present Darke County within its bounds and was spoken of as the ninth township.

However on June 10, 1817, which was their next meeting after Darke County had perfected its county organization, this action was rescinded and Greenville Township stricken from the record.

For this reason it will be noticed that the number was then given to the next township to be created.

Essex Township

Essex township was created June 18, 1814, being recorded as the ninth township, out of territory which was the northeast part of the originally created Washington Township. Its boundary lines are described as follows: beginning at the northeast corner of Springcreek Township; thence west with said line to the Miami River; thence up said river to a point opposite the line between the sixth and seventh ranges; thence across said river and north with said range line to the Indian Boundary line; thence east with said line to the northeast corner of the county; thence south with the county line to the place of beginning.

This township, largely in what is now Shelby County, also included all of the present Miami County territory, which lies north of our present U. S. Route No. 36.

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Perry Township

The tenth township created was named Perry township and was set up June 10, 1817, by taking a large part of the territory of Essex Township, its boundary being defined as follows: beginning on the east bank of the Miami River where the line between the twelveth and thirteenth ranges strikes said river; thence east to the county line; thence north to the Indian boundary line; thence west with said line to the line between the sixth and seventh ranges; thence south with said line to the Miami River; thence crossing said river and following the meanders thereof to the place of beginning.

The territory occupied by this township was altogether in what is now Shelby County.

Loramie Township

Another township, spoken of as the twelfth township and being known as Loramie Township, was created from Turtle Creek Township, April 6, 1818, its boundary lines being set forth as follows: beginning on the line of Washington Township at the line between the fifth and sixth ranges; thence north to the Indian boundary line; thence west with this line to the northeast corner of Darke County; thence south with said county line to the northwest corner of Newton Township; thence east to the southwest corner of section thirty three, Town nine, Range five; thence north one mile; thence east to the place of beginning.

This newly created township was all located in the present outlines of Shelby County, joining our present Newberry and Washington Townships on the north.

Geographic

From the foregoing descriptions and the boundaries set forth for the various townships in chapters to follow, the boundary lines of Miami County will have been so well defined that further mention need not be made in the ordinary manner.

However, it is of interest to know the position occupied by Miami County with reference to latitude and longitude.

For a general description of the center of the county it is sufficiently accurate to say that the county is almost equally bisected from east to west by the fortieth parallel,

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while the longitude of this central point is about 84° 15′ west from Greenwich.

A more definite location giving a very close approximation of the longitude and latitude of the four corners is as follows:

Northeast corner 40° 11′ North, 84° 01½′ West,
Northwest corner 40° 11¾′ North, 84° 26′ West,
Southeast corner 39° 52¾′ North, 84° 03′ West,
Southwest corner 39° 55′ North, 84° 25½′ West.

Area

The original survey of the county, as reported by government surveyors, is given as 258,715 acres or 404.2 square miles.

However, it is to be remembered that no part of the Miami River was surveyed as it was considered a navigable stream at that date.

When this area is added the total is increased to 410 square miles.

Drainage

It has been previously stated that the Miami River flows entirely through the county from north to south and roughly bisects the county into two equal parts.

The principal streams of each township will be found in each township chapter and need not be repeated here.

Climate and Rainfall

The normal temperature of Miami County during the entire year falls between 51° and 52° Fahrenheit.

The normal monthly temperatures follow: January 29°, February 27°, March 40°, April 50°, May 62°, June 70°, July 75° August 73°, September 67°, October 54°, November 42°, and December 30°.

The average dates of the last killing frost in the spring is found to be April 25, while the first killing frost in autumn comes about October 12, giving us an average growing season of from 178 to 190 days.

The advent of spring for the State of Ohio normally varies from March 10th at the Ohio River in Adams County, to April 10th, at Lake Erie. In Miami County, these dates vary from March 25th at the south line of Bethel Town-

ship to March 31st at the Shelby County line in Brown Township, a difference of almost one week.

The average annual precipitation of Miami County is from thirty-six to thirty-nine inches falling on from one hundred twenty to one hundred forty days, counting the days when one hundredth of an inch or more of rainfall occurs.

The annual snowfall averages from twenty to thirty inches.

The precipitation varies from month to month about as shown in the following listing:

January, three to three and one half inches,
February, two to two and one half inches,
March, four to four and one half inches,
April, two and one half to three and one half inches,
May, three and one half to four inches,
June, three and one half to four and one half inches,
July, three and one half to four and one half inches,
August, three to three and one half inches,
September, two and one half to three inches,
October, two and one half to three inches,
November, two and one half to three inches, and
December, two and one half to three inches.

Geological and Glacial

These subjects have been covered generally in Chapters I and II and will not be further detailed here. In the following chapters the general details for each township will be given. The wide variation in different parts of the county makes this a proper method of description.

Archaeological

A study of the archaeology of Miami County shows it to have been populated, to a considerable extent, long before the coming of the white man, and before the memory or tradition of the Indians, the only people here when the white man came.

This population seems to have been much greater than generally thought by the present inhabitants of the county, as has been revealed by the Ohio State Archaeological Survey.

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This survey reveals a listing of ninety-eight sites, classified under the headings of mounds, enclosures, village sites, and burials. No township is without a listing of at least one site under at least one of the above classifications.

It is with deep regret that we are forced to record that almost all traces of the abode of these aboriginal people have been destroyed by the white man in the settlement and development of our county.

The details, still preserved by the above mentioned survey, will be given under the chapter headings for each individual township, with what additional data can be gathered pertaining to these sites.

Some information regarding the Indians will also be listed under this heading. Although not an archaeological subject, it is more closely allied to it than to local history and is so listed for this reason.

Government Land Sales

After the lands of Ohio became the property of the government, various grants were made for different purposes as outlined in the previous chapter, the remainder (known as Congress Lands) were offered for sale to the early settlers.

All Miami County lands east of the Miami River would have become the property of John Cleaves Symmes had he not defaulted payment on his purchase of all lands between the two Miami Rivers. This failure caused all this land to revert to the government leaving it in control of all lands in Miami County.

The record shows that the early pioneers of our county came as homeseekers rather than speculators, as but a few large tracts were purchased.

Early in 1800, John Smith purchased 16,000 acres, or twenty-five square miles, of land in the eastern part of the county. The records show he was able to get title, or patent, to 640 acres in Lostcreek Township, 540 acres in Elizabeth Township and 2,730 acres in Staunton Township a total of 3,910 acres or only a little more than six square miles.

Another sign of speculation shows in the purchase of Jesse Hunt of 5,280 acres, or more than eight square miles.

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480 acres of this were in Lostcreek Township; 4,320 acres in Elizabeth Township, and 480 acres in Bethel Township.

Hunt was connected with General William Henry Harrison's branch of Wayne's army when it was stationed at Fort Piqua. He had also been a paymaster in Wayne's army and was delegated by General Harrison to assemble eight hundred horses, if possible, at Fort Piqua. He was assisted in this work by Payton Short, who also bought 500 acres of land in Bethel Township.

General Harrison was also a purchaser of Miami County land, buying 2,560 acres, or four square miles. 1,920 acres were located in Lostcreek Township, 480 acres in Staunton Township, and 160 acres in Springcreek Township.

Another purchaser of only a little less than the general was William Wells, who bought 320 acres in Lostcreek Township, 320 acres in Elizabeth Township, and approximately 1,420 acres in Washington Township, comprising the most of the land north of the old fort and along the Miami River, a total of approximately 2,060 acres or over three square miles.

Wells had quite a historic career. When he was a small boy, he was captured by the Indians from his home in Jefferson County, Kentucky. He was adopted by Chief Little Turtle, who taught him the ways of the Indians and later, it is said, greatly assisted in the attack against General Harmar.

Later, Wells married Sweet Breeze, the daughter of the famous chief.

After Harmar's defeat came the St. Clair campaign against the Indians, which also ended with extremely disastrous results to the cause of the settlers. Following this President Washington foresaw that drastic and decisive action was necessary, if the hold of the settlers in the northwest was to be maintained.

This condition brought forth the Wayne campaign, with orders from Washington for extreme care, but with early and speedy action.

In the meantime a few of the Indians saw that they would eventually be defeated and favored an attempt for peace; however, they were not heeded.

During this movement, Wells decided to forsake the Indian cause and return to his own people.

As General Wayne started his advance into the Indian country, Wells joined him and became the leader of the scouts, who went ahead of the army and kept it informed as to the movements and whereabouts of the enemy. In this capacity he had much to do with the success of this historic campaign. At the signing of the Treaty of Greenville he acted as interpreter.

Visitors to the Ohio State capitol will find General Wayne, Wells, and Chief Little Turtle as the central figures in a wonderful painting "Treaty of Greenville" which hangs above the main entrance.

At the death of William Wells it was found that his Miami County holdings were given to several members of his family, by a will recorded in Jefferson County, Kentucky.

The settlement of his estate came through the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio. Among the heirs noted as receiving portions of the estate are Mary Turner, the widow who had remarried, and Lieutenant William Wayne Wells of the United States Army.

The above enumerated tracts being purchased by General Harrison and others of his army offers proof that many soldiers of this army became settlers of Miami County after the war of 1812 was over.

In addition to these large purchases there were quite a number who purchased a section or more, but these point more to the pride of individual family ownership than to investment or speculation.

A study of the land entries made reveals many interesting facts, such as father and son, brothers, and friends making entries as near each other as possible in order that their future homes might be the same. The date of the entry often shows they made their way to the land office together.

Other dates show that the early settler may have looked with longing eyes upon an adjoining or near-by tract, still government land, hoping he could get enough money together to make the purchase before someone else claimed

it. Finally after several years, in some cases, he was able to make the purchase.

A few women are listed among the early entrants, and also one is spoken of as a colored man.

The Government Land Office seems to have a regulation whereby any quarter section to be divided should be divided by a north and south line through the center, although there seems to be no apparent reason for this method.

The settler, when he had made final payment on his entry, received a patent signed by the President of the United States, giving him full possession of his land

These patents were usually written on parchment, usually spoken of as sheepskin. Many of these historic documents are still held as treasured possession by the descendents of these hardy pioneers.

When the government, by Act of Congress, gave section number sixteen in each surveyed township to the State of Ohio to be sold or leased as the basis of the State School fund, most of this land had already been entered, but there is no record of any patents having been issued.

The records show that these settlers were fully repaid for any amounts they had already paid and were probably given a priority to purchase from the State of Ohio as it is shown by the records that a very high percent of these people eventually became owners of their originally selected land.

The state appointed appraisers to fix the value of these various sections as a basis for their selling price. As the county had become partially settled by this time, these lands were appraised at a little higher value than the Government land, requiring the purchasers to pay a little more than their neighbors.

When payment was made they received a deed signed by the governor of Ohio at the time of the purchase.

A part of this land was leased, but owing to the poor management of both the leasing and the funds derived in this manner, the state did not receive nearly the revenue that should reasonably have been expected; therefore all these lands were sold as soon as possible thereafter.

The first task of the government when it came in full possession of the Congress Land was to survey it, as has been described in a previous chapter. The settler could identify then his selected homesite.

The basic work toward this end was accomplished from 1798 to 1803, when the land was blocked off in tracts six miles square known as township or towns. These were divided into one mile squares, or sections containing 640 acres in 1805, excepting in Monroe Township and a part of Union Township, which was not subdivided until 1809.

When the survey was complete, the prospective settler could locate his future home. Upon full payment to the government, the patent or deed was issued to him.

The first patent of record was issued March 23, 1801, to David Ziegler for 160 acres in Newberry Township, surrounding the falls of Greenville Creek, which must have appealed to him as a fine prospect for water power. Another entry soon followed. Michael Williams was issued a patent for 160 acres on August 27, 1801, for land just west of Pleasant Hill in Newton Township upon which he built his blockhouse. Following these two, a few others were made; but as stated above, they were difficult to accurately locate until the subdivision survey was entirely complete.

New settlers followed the surveyors very closely. Forty patents were issued in 1804, followed by one hundred and forty-four in 1805, and one hundred and thirty-six in 1806. These two years apparently were the peak of the settlement, as the issuance of patents dropped sharply in 1807, remaining at a rather low ebb until after the War of 1812. After the war they averaged about sixty-five each year until 1818.

Settlement from 1818 to 1831 was slow but steady. After this period, a movement seems to have taken place to take up all vacant land, one hundred and eighty-two patents being issued in 1831.

The following year brought about what can be considered the end of the Congress Land in Miami County, as there were only a few scattered tracts left, probably all swamp. The very last one was taken up in 1845, this being 80 acres of very wet land in Newton Township.

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The data quoted above applies only to the Congress Lands. The sales of state owned land later began in 1830 with a few sales each year until 1839, when rentals took the place of sales.

Sales were again resumed in 1846, but only a few tracts were sold each year up to 1852, when they again ceased evidently because of leases. These leases seem to expire in 1861, when sales of school lands in Elizabeth and Lostcreek Townships were resumed. All were sold by 1864.

Therefore after a period of sixty-three years Miami County was transformed from a vast area of unsettled public land to a comparatively thickly settled community of privately owned land.

Early Inhabitants of Miami County

The same reasons as given for the cosmopolitan group which made up the early settlers for Ohio, prevails in the make-up of the personnel of the early settlers of Miami County.

Many had been officers or soldiers in the armies of Generals Anthony Wayne and William Henry Harrison, who were impressed with the lands of our county as they passed through on the way to and from the Indian Wars. Others were members of the government survey parties who subdivided the land, who were attracted to particular spots which they noted while working their way through the woods. Still others were colonists who had settled elsewhere and through the spirit of adventure moved on to a newer frontier. Many were followers of some religious faith or creed, who availed themselves of the opportunity to establish communities of their own.

This brought them from most of the eastern states. Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, Virginia, South Carolina, and Kentucky furnished the major portion of these colonists.

Some few communities still exist where the particular ancestry, customs, or religion of the present population plainly shows the markings of the early community settlement.

To attempt to say who the first settlers in Miami County were, at this late date, is almost impossible.

In considering this subject one must distinguish between the explorer, the soldier, the traders, and the early settler seeking a new home. The dividing line between these classes is not marked; in fact, there is much overlapping of these classes.

Miami County's first settlement beyond doubt was the settlement at Pickawillany in 1749. This was a trading post, or a British outpost, which existed for forty-six years before it was destroyed; therefore we see no reason why it should not be considered a settlement.

If so considered, it was the first settlement in Ohio; Marietta was not settled until thirty-nine years after its founding.

Following this will be found listed a few of the very earliest settlements, briefly described here, to show the general trend of settlement, leaving the details to be carried to the various township chapters of which they afterward became a part.

The next settlement in line was located at the mouth of Honey Creek by Samuel Morrison, David H. Morris, and companion they named Livingston. One historian gives the date of this settlement as 1796, but most writers give this date as 1797.

Closely following this comes Staunton, or Dutch Station as it was first called. Here we find the question of classification, as spoken of above, entering the line of events.

Peter Felix, a French trader, was known to be in this vicinity soon after the signing of Greenville Treaty in 1795, and as his name enters Miami County history later, it is not clear whether he had trade as his objective, with the settlement coming to him or whether he had settlement solely in mind.

At the same time he came, or soon after, he was joined by Simon Landry and a companion named Duprey.

Afterward in 1797, (sometimes given as 1798) John Knoop came. As he had no other object than making a

new home, he gets the credit of being the founder of Dutch Station.

Sometime early in 1796, Job Gard, who had been a sutler in General Wayne's army, came to the old fort at Upper Piqua and planted corn in the Big Bend of the Miami River, which is now the eastern part of Piqua. During the summer of 1797 he selected some of the best material from the old fort, floated it down the river and built a cabin near what is now the corner of Harrison and Water Streets in the city of Piqua.

During the autumn of 1797, John Cleaves Symmes, who had purchased a large tract of land including all the land lying between the two Miami Rivers, induced a party of eight persons to come to Piqua to lay out a town.

Here again we find an example of the mistaken ideas of the geography of the country. The land he expected them to occupy was found to be on the west side of the river where he had no claim. Upon finding the true facts these settlers scattered and settled in various places. Two of these settlers, Jonathan Rollins and Shadrack Hudson, located near the mouth of Springcreek in the spring of 1798.

In the meantime, Benjamin Iddings had made his way up from Tennessee and spent the year of 1796 in Montgomery County, moving northward in 1797 and located on the east side of Stillwater River in what was afterward to be Newton Township, Miami County.

By this brief outline we have attempted to cover the very earliest settlements and in so doing show how difficult and uncertain the exact dates of these settlements are found to be.

This is better understood when we consider the fact that by the beginning of 1800, not more than fifty people were living in what is now Miami County.

Other settlements quickly followed the ones listed, or there may have been others made at as early dates as the ones mentioned.

The details of these early settlements will be found with the township histories, of which they later became a part, where their connection with later events may be more properly shown.

When the white man came to Ohio, he found the Indian had a general network of paths, or trails, leading from one village to another through the dense and unbroken forest.

Nature had endowed the wild creatures who roamed these forests with the instinct to travel in paths, later known as game trails, which let to water, a salt lick, a stream crossing, or good feeding grounds, and provided a partially free passage through the woodland.

At this date mighty herds of buffalo roamed our state. Their habit to migrate for long distances made many well defined trails.

It is but natural that the Indian was glad to make use of these, locating his villages on or near the ready made path.

Miami County, no doubt, had many of these trails which passed with the coming of the settler. With their passing, all knowledge of their location and numbers vanished.

However, at least two of these trails enter into Miami County history at a later date. One was known as the Miami trace, taking its name from the Miami Indians. Originating at the lower Shawnee towns at the mouth of the Scioto River, ran northwestward to Old Chillicothe (Old Town, Green Co.); thence to Piqua (George Rogers Clark Memorial Park, Clark Co.); thence on to Pickawillany (mouth of Loramie Creek, Miami Co.); and thence continued northwestward into the Indian Country. This trail had a branch trail from Old Chillicothe westward to the junction of the Miami and Mad Rivers at Dayton.

The other trail of note came up the Great Miami River, up Loramie Creek, over the portage to the Auglaize River and thence up the Maumee River to Lake Erie. This trail can be considered a double trail, as it was used both by land and water. This trail seems to be the first historic trail in Miami County. Up its course Celeron, the pompous Frenchman, made his way in an attempt to claim the Ohio country for France. (Chapter V, pages 47 and 48. He had buried the last of his leaden plates at the mouth of the Miami River, before coming up the same in 1749 by the water route as far as Pickawillany, where English traders were located.

His soldiers soon dispersed the traders, but Celeron stopped for a few days attempting to win the allegiance of the Indian chief Old Britain by flattering speeches and promises. In this, he was unsuccessful as Old Britain remained loyal to the British.

Failing in his mission here, Celeron then proceeded up Loramie Creek, crossed the portage and made his way northward to Lake Erie.

The British, on learning of Celeron's mission, were determined to explore the Ohio Country for themselves, sending out Christopher Gist who came as far as Ft. Pickawillany, arriving early in 1751.

In his travels to reach this objective, he came up the Miami trace. In so doing, he crossed much of Miami County territory near the end of his journey.

It is very unfortunate that the course of this old trail cannot be followed, as the government surveyors did not seem to think it was important enough to record. However, the general course shows that it must have entered Miami County southeast of Alcony.

It is quite probable that its course from the point of entry to Ft. Pickawillany would be on a fairly straight line, but winding back and forth to avoid hills, keeping to dry ground, and crossing streams at good fording places.

Assuming this to be correct, it would appear that the trail crossed parts of what are now Bethel, Elizabeth, Lostcreek, Staunton, and Springcreek Townships in our county.

The next historic crossing of Miami County territory was by the water route of the Miami River, but in the opposite direction of Celeron's passage.

This was an expedition by Colonel Bird in 1780 (Chapter VII, p. 72), when he came down from Lake Erie with a force of six hundred Canadians and Indians to attack some of the Ohio River settlements.

He entered Miami County by way of the portage and Loramie Creek to the Miami River; thence by the Ohio River, where he attacked some of the settlements and then returned by this same route to Canada.

General George Rogers Clark made a campaign against the Indians in 1780 (Chapter VII, p. 72) which held them in

check for a time; therefore he decided on a second campaign during the spring of 1782.

His army came up from Cincinnati on the east side of the Miami River to Coe's ford (mouth of Springcreek) where he crossed to the west side and thence on to Pickawillany and Loramie. There they subdued the Indians with scarcely any resistance, returning to Cincinnati by the same route. This made two more historic treks across our county by the land trail.

By this time it was necessary to have a military road instead of a mere trail. Therefore on this expedition a road of this type was carved through the wilderness, entering our county about the same as the present State Route 202 from Dayton to Troy; but as it extended northward, it swerved to the west, followed the river bluff to Livingston, then crossed Honey Creek, from which it followed the course of the present road up through Staunton thence along the river at the foot of the high ground to what was later to be named Coe's ford at the mouth of Springcreek. There it crossed over to the west side and followed the general course of what is now U. S. Route 25, up through Piqua and thence along the west side of the river to Pickawillany.

In spite of the expeditions against the Indians we have mentioned, this trouble still remained a serious menace to the settlement of the Ohio Country. Governor St. Clair issued an order to General Harmar in 1790 to invade the Indian Country in the hope of subduing them (Chapter IX, p. 87).

In obedience to this order General Harmar again attacked Old Chillicothe (Old Town) and then on to Pickawillany and Loramie's store, where a detachment from his army proceeded on toward Fort Wayne. On nearing this point, they ran into an ambush and were decisively defeated.

Harmar's route through Miami County was over the old Indian trail, the Miami trace. Not much is known of the exact route, except that on the night before his arrival at Pickawillany he camped at some point in the north central part of Springcreek Township.

The next military expedition to traverse our county was a part of Wayne's army returning from the Battle of

Fallen Timbers in the summer of 1794. It came down to Fort Loramie and Fort Piqua, both of these forts having been built during Wayne's campaign.

From Fort Piqua they returned to Fort Greenville (Chapter IX, p. 92); however it seems to be traditionally stated that at least a part of these troops used the shorter and more direct route to Cincinnati offered by the trail Clark had previously used as a land trail up the Miami River.

The trail up the Miami River by the land route was used by Clay's detachment of General William Henry Harrison's army in 1812 on their way from Cincinnati to Fort Defiance. It is quite possible that General Harrison himself may have passed over this trail at this or some other time.

During the same year General Hull came up this same trail as far as Troy and then cut a new trail through toward Urbana over the road which is now known as the upper Troy-Urbana road, stopping over for a brief stay at Rogers' blockhouse as has been previously noted. (Chapter X, p. 101.)

From the foregoing descriptions, it will be noted that Miami County has more historic trails than most parts of the state. Time and development of the county have caused them to be forgotten; and although these are the main trails, there are others of lesser importance which have been forgotten, as well as others whose existence is supported only by tradition.

Early Roads

Miami county's first roads were the trails and military roads already described.

As more settlers came, the demand arose for a means of communication between these settlers themselves and the block houses and trading posts.

This was accomplished by a mere trail at first soon to become used enough to deserve the name of a trace, meaning that it was little more than a well-marked trail.

The location of the cabins of these settlers often had more influence on the location of these traces than did the topography of the land, and once located many so established themselves that they later became roads which are still in use today.

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Many of these were later revised or abandoned entirely when they were found to cut through the improvements of the newly created homesteads of these settlers and can no longer be located; however where their location can be established, they will be sketched on the maps of the various townships.

The first improvement on these began by clearing out the small trees, stumps, and brush, which gave the most interference to the passage of wagons drawn by horses or oxen.

At a later date the roads were located on the section lines wherever practical to do so. The right of way was cleared, graded, and afterward graveled.

The demand for more roads was much greater than public money could be levied, for grading and maintenance; therefore it was not until a much later date that the gravel road came into general use.

The maintenance question brought on the toll road and the state road, both of which were common until the valuation of land and other property became sufficient to support a tax sufficient for the upkeep of the pubic roads.

The citizens themselves were required by law to give a certain portion of their time or money to work on the roads, a custom which was followed until the early part of the present century.

The common method of repair on the swampy portions of these roads was the corduroy road, which consisted of first throwing in brush, followed by a layer of wooden poles laid crosswise on top of the brush, then a shallow layer of earth spread on top which provided a fairly dry and smooth surface over the boggy parts until this cover washed off the poles when they became exceedingly rough. This condition gave rise to the origin of the name corduroy road, as the surface had a slight resemblance in the settler's mind to corduroy cloth.

These roads served the early settler for a time, as they were the best to be had under the existing circumstances; but he was never satisfied. As more people were attracted to the county, more money was available, more funds

raised through taxation, the standards of the roads became higher and more mileage resulted.

Following this period road building has undergone numerous changes; in fact it has never been at a standstill, ever changing to keep abreast of the county's progress.

Toll Roads

Under the topic of "Early Roads," the demand for roads was explained and the difficulties of building and maintaining them was shown to be far in excess of the ability to raise the money through taxation to satisfy this demand.

The county was still very new with a low taxable value resulting.

As a cure for this situation the Ohio Legislature enacted a law, January 17, 1817, whereby toll roads were authorized, thus transferring this burden directly to the users of the roads.

Under the provisions of this act a company could be incorporated as a Turnpike Company, which would sell stock and construct the roads.

Another privilege granted these companies specified that as soon as a section, at least five miles in length, was completed to certain requirements, toll gates could be built and the user paid toll at a stipulated rate for different classes of road use. For many years these companies proved to be a profitable investment and paid a good dividend on the capital stock, as well as giving good service to the traveling public.

The first road to collect toll in Miami County is not a matter of definite record, but evidence seems to point to the National Road where collection probably began in 1838.

A franchise was granted as early as 1835 to one Miami County Turnpike Company, but no record follows as to when collection of tolls began.

Following this date companies were formed and incorporated in rapid succession until more than thirty are named in the records, their routes traversing practically all of the important through roads of the county as they now exist.

The organization of these companies took place at the approximate rate of one each year from 1833 to 1869, their

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names being given in the following list in as near the order of their incorporation as can be determined by the meager records: National Road, Dayton-Covington, Troy-Urbana and Greenville, Troy-Carlisle and Springfield, Troy and Covington, Tippecanoe and New Carlisle, St. Paris-Elizabethtown (Lena)-Fletcher-Piqua and Covington, Miami and Montgomery, Piqua and St. Marys, Charleston-Elizabeth and Logansville, Clark and Miami, Troy and Newton, Troy and Casstown, Tippecanoe Turnpike Company, Staunton and Lostcreek, Milton and Darke County, Piqua and Versailles, Stillwater and Darke County, Addison and Casstown, Piqua and Clayton, North Miami Turnpike, Troy and Carlisle, Troy and Stillwater, Tippecanoe and Stillwater, and Piqua and Plattsville.

In addition to the above named Turnpike Companies, the following names appear in the records later with no record of their origin:

Northern extension Dayton and Brandt; Covington and Shelby County; Covington and Panther Creek; and Bradford Turnpike Company.

An act of the Ohio Legislature in 1848 made all free pikes as of that date state roads, whereby the state assisted in their maintenance, thus improving their condition but gradually diverted some traffic from the toll roads.

The toll pikes prospered for a time but some companies were too greedy, taking the most of the income for dividends and using very little for maintenance. The toll roads as a whole became unpopular as a result.

This sentiment increased until May 7, 1870, when an act was passed making it possible to convert toll roads to free pikes.

This turnover was usually made by the turnpike company offering to sell its road to the county commissioners, who in turn appointed appraisers to estimate the value of the roadbed, bridges and culverts. They in turn reported their findings to the county commissioners.

When this report was filed, if it was satisfactory to the owners, the purchase was made at this estimated value and the cost assessed to the land owners on each side of the road for a specified distance back, usually one mile, in accordance to the benefits derived. This method is similar

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to the assessment of the cost of the building of a new road afterward.

At the time these were offered for sale, they were in such a rundown condition that owners received a very small return on their original investment.

In the year 1872, six of the listed turnpikes were taken over as county roads, followed by five more in the following year. Afterwards others gradually changed over.

No change over record is found for many of the turnpikes, as it seems there must have been a law passed whereby they passed to the public by default if the owners failed to keep them in repair. The last one acquired by the county was the Piqua and St. Marys turnpike, September 30, 1889.

With the passing of this road the toll roads of Miami County passed into history, but there still may be noticed along the route of these roads the historic milestones, required by law to be placed marking the miles in each direction to the termini, for the benefit of the traveler that he might check on the toll charged.

Most of the toll houses have been torn down but a few still stand; however they have been remodeled so they bear little resemblance to the original house.

The rates charged for toll on the various roads varied from time to time as different conditions were met, different charters granted and other reasons. For a typical case, the fees charged on the St. Paris, Elizabethtown, Fletcher, Piqua, and Covington turnpike are listed for each ten miles of road traveled, proportionate amount charged for lesser distances; For every four-wheeled carriage, wagon or other vehicle drawn by one horse or other animal—18¾ cents; and for every additional animal—6¼ cents; for every cart, chaise, or other two wheeled vehicle drawn by one horse or other animal—12½ cents; and for each additional animal—6¼ cents; for every sled or sleigh drawn by one horse or other animal—12½ cents and for each additional animal—6¼ cents; for each coach or four-wheeled pleasure carriage drawn by one horse—25 cents; for each additional animal 12½ cents; for each horse and rider—6¼ cents; for

every head of cattle six months old or older—1 cent and for each horse—3 cents, and each hog or sheep—½ cent.

No charges were made for persons going to or from church or funerals, jurymen going to and from court, or any military detachments. These exceptions gave the early settler a loophole whereby he might be tempted to evade the toll charge. Many instances have been handed down, through family traditions, whereby it was possible to drive a little faster and overtake a funeral and pass through the toll gate free of charge.

Forest and Prairies

When the white man came to Miami County, he found it densely forested with trees of many species. Just how many can no longer be determined accurately, as the forests are practically destroyed.

The government land surveyor, as he measured off the land, subdividing it into sections one mile square, was required to set a stone or post every half mile, and to preserve the location of the same, two trees near by were blazed and the bearing and distance to them from these stones was recorded with a description of the tree; therefore they became known as "witness trees."

A study of these trees and a listing of the different species and adding the listing of other species from reliable sources, then adding others known by personal observation gives a list of fifty-eight different species as native to our county.

This can not be considered a complete listing. Neither can it be said that all the divisions of some species are listed; but to record the results of this study and preserve what is gained thereby we give the following list:

Grey Ash, Blue Ash, White Ash, Hoop Ash, Black Ash, Trembling Aspen, White Beech, Yellow Beech, Red Beech, Swamp Beech, Water Beech, Buckeye, Box Elder (Soft Maple), Wild Cherry, Cottonwood, Coffee Tree (Coffee Nut), Crab Apple, Dogwood, Elm, Red Elm, White Elm, Slippery Elm, Hickory Elm, Gum, Black Gum, Shagbark Hickory, Shellbark Hickory, Pignut Hickory, Hornbean, Honey Locust, Black Locust, Hackberry, Hawbush (Hog Haw), Red Haw, Ironwood, Lynn (Linden or Basswood),

Maple, Sugar Maple, Swamp Maple, Mulberry, White Oak, Black Oak, Red Oak, Burr Oak, Pin Oak (Pigeon Oak), Water Oak, Swamp Oak, Poplar (Tulip), Poplar (White), Wild Plum, Pawpaw, Red Bud (Judas Tree), Thorn, Black Walnut, White Walnut (Butternut), Willow, and Black Willow.

The surveyor, in selecting his "witness trees," would use the more permanent types and in so doing some of the softer woods (such as our historic Buckeye, Lynn and Willow) were passed up no matter how close to the stone or post, or how plentiful these trees were.

The ash, beech, elm, oak, sugar, and walnut were the most popular, with the beech far in the lead, as they were so plentiful. Over one third of the marked trees were of this specie. Following these about eighteen percent were sugar. Ash, elm, oak, hickory, following with about equal usage, amounted to about two percent. The others drop into the list as occasional trees.

It can hardly be said that the above gives a true idea of the distribution of the trees of the forest, but comparison of the listing with observed conditions show it to be a good approximation.

As an example supporting this, it is shown that Bethel Township, where the oaks are known to prevail, had no beech trees as witnesses. Elizabeth and Lostcreek Townships, famous for their beech forests, show a high percentage of witness trees of this variety.

Monroe, Concord and Washington Townships show up this same way while Newberry Township, where the oak and hickory are prominent in the forests still standing, shows them in the lead in the record.

For the foregoing observation it would seem that the witness trees are a good sampling of the original forest.

Some of these trees grew to an enormous size. Were it possible to view a tract of forest in its original state, it would attract lovers of nature far and near.

The early settler chose the very best for his use in building his cabin and other buildings. On the coming of the saw mill, he still continued this practice. The old time log houses and the old frame houses and barns that are still

standing reveal the wonderful timber that existed in his time.

Our forests were the builders of the rich soil of our county. Their heavy coat of leaves dropping year after year for a long period of time topped the glacial drift with a coating of decomposed vegetable matter which made it very productive.

At a few locations in the forests were found spots of considerable area where no trees grew. Spoken of as prairies these were considered by some to be a sort of freak of nature. These spots were found by the early settler to be spots where the Indian grew his corn. They were not slow to make use of same ground until they were able to clear some of the forest land for themselves.

The soil of these prairies is no different, by chemical analysis, than the surrounding forest land; therefore some other reason for the absence of trees must be found.

The fact that these spots were cultivated by the Indians probably gives the best clue to their existence. By cultivation from year to year, he would of necessity keep any young growth from starting. If he desired to enlarge the area, he would girdle the trees by fire and other means.

This may have been the origin of each of these spots. As the Indian was a rover by nature, and also chased about by his own race as well as the white man, the first of the trees deadened could have rotted and fallen and burned and the ground cultivated by another tribe.

Fires caused by lightning and tornadoes are other theories advanced.

It might also be said that these corn patches could have been handed down to the Indian by his predecessor, the Mound Builder, who may have cultivated and cleared in the same manner as the Indian.

The principal prairies are known as Freemans, east of Tipp City; Gerards, near Staunton; Gahagans, south of Troy; Big Bend, east of Piqua; Johnsons, north of Piqua; Williams, west of Pleasant Hill; and another near Horse Shoe Bend, besides numerous smaller patches which have never been given names.

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The dense forest was a hindrance to the first settlers. It was necessary to clear enough to allow him to raise crops for his own subsistence.

His first clearing was done by deadening the trees in much the same manner as followed by the Indians, except that he had more and better tools. When it came time to cut and roll together and burn the deadened trees, he called to his assistance his neighbors, who were always willing to help and receive help in return as pay. As soon as a small patch was cleared, he was obliged to fence it to keep the wild game out, as well as to keep any live stock he might possess inside.

For this purpose he selected the best of the timber, cut it, and split it into rails, which he laid up in a zigzag fashion, giving rise to the old rail fence which is almost traditional in Miami County.

In laying up this fence, he made it eight, nine or ten rails high, according to his needs, often using a method whereby, by using shorter lengths as stakes, he finished off the two top layers into a thoroughly braced fence known as a stake and rider fence, which truly met the old time requirements for a lawful fence, being horse high, bull strong, and pig tight.

The forests were also an equalizer to the climate, putting vast quantities of moisture back into the air through their leaves, which to a tree was as breathing to the human body.

The dense vegetation also held back the runoff from rainfall, thus preventing flash floods.

Mention has been made of localities where the beech trees made up the greater part of the forest. These areas gave the settler opportunity to fatten his hogs on the bountiful supply of nuts which dropped insuring him his supply of good meat for the long winters.

In other localities the sugar maple prevailed to a very high percentage. These areas gave the settler opportunity for his yearly supply of sugar and the maple syrup for which these areas were noted.

A very few small sugar camps, as they were called, still exist. Small quantities of maple syrup are still made, but this work too has almost passed into tradition.

XIII. *Bethel Township*

HISTORY

Bethel Township is the first of five townships mentioned in the proceedings of the County Commissioners at their first meeting, July 21, 1807, when Miami County was divided into five townships.

The description of its boundary begins at the southeast corner of the county; thence west along the Miami-Montgomery County line to the Miami River; thence northward following the east bank of the river to the line between the ninth and tenth ranges, between the Miamis; thence east to the Champaign County line; thence south along this line to the beginning.

This included an area of approximately thirty-five square miles.

The above described township has the distinction of being the only township ever established in Miami County to retain its original boundary lines.

The Name

We find no specific mention of the origin of the name "Bethel" but it is a Biblical name meaning "The House of God". As the people of Bethel Township were very devout, and still remain so, we believe the name was selected for this reason.

Geographic

Bethel Township occupies the south-east corner of Miami County, having Clark county as its eastern border, Montgomery County on the south, with Elizabeth and Staunton Townships on the north, the Staunton line being but little more than one half mile in length, while its western boundary is the Miami River, Montgomery County being the neighbor across the river for about two and

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one half miles of the southern portion of this line, with Monroe Township making up the remainder of the distance.

The township is roughly six miles square enclosing an area of 22,191 acres or 34.7 square miles, as reported by the government surveyors, no part of the Miami river bed being included.

Drainage

Bethel Township has a diversified drainage system, the southwestern part sending a few small streams direct to the Miami River, the southeastern part having some drainage running easterly into Clark County, while the northeastern part has a complex system.

The larger portion of this section is drained by Honey Creek, which enters from Clark County about two miles south of the northeast corner of the township, then flows northwesterly, picking up several tributaries as it flows along. It leaves the township, swinging into Elizabeth Township. After making a loop to the north and west, it re-enters the township and empties into the Miami River in the extreme northwest corner of the township.

One of Honey Creek's main tributaries is Indian Creek, which enters the township from Elizabeth Township, near the northeast corner, flowing westerly entering Honey Creek near the point where it leaves the township to enter Elizabeth Township.

Another tributary known as "Lake Branch" has Silver Lake as its source, from which it flows almost directly west to the parent stream.

There are several other smaller streams too small to describe in detail but still of interest as it is on one where Charleston Falls is found.

Geological

Bethel Township geologically can well be divided into two parts, the southwestern part being a part of the pre-glacial divide where the ancient waters flowed to the north. Only a small portion was on the southerly slope.

This portion is roughly marked by the rock outcroppings near the Miami River and northward almost to Honey Creek, at Charleston Falls, Brandt, and at the Clark County line on the National Road.

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Charleston Falls as mentioned, while on a minor stream, was created by the waters plunging over a hard layer of limestone which was the cover to a much softer stone or shale, which weathered away faster than the overlying layer which formed the bed of the stream.

The northern part is the valley of a pre-glacial river of considerable size, spoken of as New Carlisle Creek in Chapter II, the south bank and bluffs of the same being the rock outcropping mentioned above, while on its northerly bank Brown's Station is now located.

Near the southwest corner of the township the river valley plainly shows the result of the overtopping of the above mentioned divide and the resultant cutting of a gorge through the reversal of the flow as explained in Chapter II. This gorge has widened to a valley through the centuries but still is a visible illustration of the happenings of the long, long ago.

The ancient valley of New Carlisle Creek is now occupied in part by Honey Creek. The ancient stream entered Sidney Creek near the present site of Troy.

Some limestone was quarried by the early settlers for building purposes, and lime was burned at Brandt.

Glacial

Glacially the township shows the effect of the great Wisconsin ice sheet which scoured over the whole territory and on its retreat left a varying depth of deposit, being fairly light over the territory of the old divide and much thicker in the northern and eastern portion.

The ice moved out from the Miami lobe of the glacier in a nearly true southeastern direction, as evidenced by scratches left on the bed rock.

However over the old valley of New Carlisle Creek, and farther to the north, there is evidence of retreats and advances of the ice sheet, thus forming Silver Lake and other nearby depressions, and being responsible for the secondary terminal moraine, which appears in the northeastern part of Montgomery County and is traceable in a northeasterly direction as far as Bellefontaine.

The above is the direct cause of the many gravel deposits found in this part of the township.

The ground surface of the township can be generally considered as rolling, being about 750 feet above sea level at the Miami River in the southwest corner and rising to a height of 1,022 feet at an elevation of land about one and one-half miles northwest of Brandt.

From this point, surface water runs to the south and east, finally finding its way to Mad River, to the north into Honey Creek, and to the west into the Miami River.

Archaeological

A study of the archaeological records of Bethel Township reveals that at one time there were four mounds within the township borders, and one village site near what is now called Brown's Station.

While no burial sites are listed in the report of the Archaeological Survey, a burial site is known to exist just south of the National Road at the Clark County line, this being revealed in excavating for embankment material in improving the road.

Whether the several skeletons exhumed in this manner, in the presence of the writer, were mound builders or Indians we are unable to state, but from the manner in which they were buried we are of the opinion they belonged to the former.

XIV.   *Brown Township*

Brown Township, the fourteenth township to be created, was given the following boundary lines January 25, 1819: beginning at the southwest corner of section five, town two, range eleven; thence north to the northeast corner of section three, town two, range twelve; thence west to the line between towns one and two; thence south to the southwest corner of section thirty-five; thence east to the place of beginning.

The Name

This township has the distinction of being the only one named in honor of a Miami County citizen. William B. Brown, one of the early settlers in this section, entered a part of section twenty-six on March 12, 1829, but evidently he must have lived in this part of the county for some time as the township is named Brown in his honor.

Geographic

Brown Township occupies the northeast corner of Miami County, having Shelby County on its northern border, Champaign County on the east, Lostcreek Township on the south and Spring Creek Township on the west.

Its neighbors across the line in Shelby are Orange Township for one mile in the northwest corner with Green Township for the remainder of the north line. Johnson Township joins the county line on the Champaign County side.

Its width is six miles from east to west and five miles in the opposite direction. It encloses an area of 19,152 acres, or 29.9 square miles, as reported by the government surveyors.

Drainage

The streams of Brown Township are not large as they form the headwaters of several branches of Lostcreek and other streams.

The west branch of Lostcreek has its source in the north central part of the township in two forks of about equal size which flow westerly and southwesterly, uniting to form one stream and when within about one-half mile of the western boundary, turns almost due south all the way to the Lostcreek Township line.

The east branch of Lostcreek enters the township from Champaign County about two miles north of the southeast corner of the township, then flows west to near the center of the township, where it turns sharply to the southwest for about two miles where it enters Lostcreek Township.

Gustin branch of Lostcreek is a small branch which runs nearly west for about four miles between the west branch and the east branch about equidistant from each, emptying into the west branch about two miles north of the southern boundary.

Springcreek cuts across the extreme northwest corner of the township for a little more than a mile in its course from Shelby County to Springcreek Township.

Leatherwood Creek gathers waters from Champaign County before entering Brown Township almost exactly in the center of its east boundary line only about one-half mile north of the point where the east branch of Lostcreek enters. However, it then flows nearly north entering Shelby County about one and one-half miles west of the northeast corner of the township.

As all of the above described streams are what might be termed headwater streams, it is natural that they should have many minor tributaries, some of which approach the size of the parent stream.

Geological

Brown Township furnishes practically no items of geological interest, as it is so near the great Union terminal moraine that the underlying bed rock is so deeply covered with glacial drift that no opportunity is given for study.

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Glacial

Glacially, Brown Township is affected by both the secondary moraine mentioned in all three townships to the south as well as the Union moraine mentioned above.

This condition leaves a thickness of approximately 50 to 100 feet of drift in the southwest corner which increases in thickness to the north and to the east.

The gently rolling surface starts with a low elevation of one thousand feet in the southwest corner rising to an elevation of eleven hundred sixty feet at the Champaign County line, about one and one-half miles north of the present village of Lena, this point being the highest point in Miami County.

Archaeological

But one tribe or clan populated Brown Township, as evidenced by the village site with its nearby burial ground in the southwest corner of the township. This is partially explained by the fact that the headwater streams of the township were not as attractive to these ancient people as the larger streams to the south and west.

Concord Township   XV.

HISTORY

Concord Township was the second mentioned in the organization proceedings of the County Commissioners July 21, 1807, being described as follows: beginning at the west bank of the Miami River at the county line, thence west with same to the line between the fifth and sixth ranges; thence north with same to the line between the sixth and seventh town of range five; thence west with said town line to the northeast corner of section three, town seven, range five; thence north between sections thirty-four and thirty-five to the northwest corner of section two; thence east with the line between the seventh and eighth towns to the Miami River; thence down the river to the beginning.

This original township covered an area of approximately fifty-eight square miles and included all of the present township of Monroe, excepting the five sections along the west line, with one square mile of Union Township as originally laid out.

By action of the commissioners February 3, 1818, sections one and two of the sixth township and fifth range were added to Concord Township. This was done so that Concord Township would not have a notch out of its southwest corner after Monroe Township was created. On this same day Monroe Township was detached from Concord as a new township.

The southwest corner seemed to be a source of trouble as several revisions were made here which may be had in detail by reference to Union Township.

It will be noted that all descriptions along the Miami River follow the shore line as it was considered a navigable stream; however there were islands in the river spoken of

as Ninety-nine Islands, alongside the township. These were attached to Concord April 6, 1819.

The Name

The name "Concord" means unity. (See Union Township for details leading to the selection of this name.)

Geographic

Concord Township can be said to be the center township of the county as the geographic center of the county is very near the center of this township.

As the one mile square notch is cut from the southwest corner, it is bounded on the south by Monroe and Union Townships; on the west by Union and Newton Townships; on the north by Washington Township; and on the east by the Miami River, with Staunton Township as its neighbor on the easterly shore.

The length of this township between its north and south boundary lines is seven miles, while its average width would be approximately five miles, making an area of 21,099 acres or 33.0 square miles exclusive of any part of the Miami River.

Drainage

Concord Township has several creeks of good size and a large number of small streams.

In the southern part we find Boone Creek, which gathers water from the southwest corner of the township. The stream then unites with quite a drainage flowing north out of Monroe Township, then flowing in a rather circuitous course as Boone Creek to the Miami River.

Just north of Boone Creek is Peters Creek, the stream which originates in the west central part of the township, flowing southeasterly passing the south edge of Troy; thence turning southward where it picks up the west branch of Peters Creek entering from the west, it also being a stream of considerable size; thence turning eastward to the Miami River.

A peculiar condition exists regarding these two creeks, as they are located very close together for more than a mile

as they approach the Miami River. In times of high water they are sometimes united as one stream.

In the northern part of the township are Beedle Creek and Rundle Creek, both having their headwaters in the northwestern part of the township flowing easterly to the Miami River.

Geological

As in Monroe Township, a wide level flood plain of the old glacial river follows to the west of the Miami River all the way through Concord Township. The old river bluff with its limestone outcroppings rises abruptly to form a ridge throughout this length.

Because of the increased depth of the glacial drift, there are no marked outcroppings in Concord Township; therefore there are no quarries.

Glacial

The old flood plain has an elevation of about 800 feet above sea level at the Monroe Township line and rises slightly as it follows the Miami River northward.

The surface at the western edge of this plain rises rather abruptly to an elevation of from 850 to 900 feet.

The remainder of the township is very level and flat, forming the noted glacial plain which covers more than half of Concord Township, almost one-third of Newton, a part of Newberry, and more than half of Washington Township.

This land is very fertile when drained and comprises some of the most fertile land to be found in the county; however, in its natural state, it was left quite swampy and wet, requiring extensive tile drainage to fit it for agriculture.

The highest point of the township is in the northwest corner where an elevation of 965 feet is reached.

The drift left by the glacier on top of the limestone is very shallow in the southern part but gradually increases to the north.

Mastodon tusks were found along Peters Creek when it was cleaned out in 1931.

The source of the great glacial plain being in Washington Township, the detailed description will be found in the Washington Township chapter.

Archaeological

Concord Township has very little to offer the student of archaeology; however, two mounds were located within its borders by the early inhabitants.

The township was probably next to the lowest in population of the ancient peoples of the townships of Miami County.

Elizabeth Township XVI.

Elizabeth Township was the fourth of the original townships to be created July 21, 1807, its boundary lines being set as follows: beginning at the north-east corner of Bethel Township, thence west with the north line of said township to the Great Miami River; thence up said river to the middle of the eleventh range; thence east with this line through the range to the east county line; thence south to the place of beginning.

This boundary included all of the present Elizabeth Township and all of the present townships of Staunton and Lostcreek, excepting a strip of land one mile in width across the north end of each. This north line is what is now known as the Peterson Road.

As originally defined, the township had an area of approximately 77 square miles.

By action of the County Commissioners on June 11, 1814, the north line, as above described, was moved south three miles when Springcreek Township was created.

Again on January 25, 1819, the boundary lines of the township were revised by defining its new limits as follows: beginning at the southeast corner of the second town in the tenth range, thence north to the northeast corner of section five; thence west to the line between towns one and two; thence south to the southwest corner of town number two; thence east to the place of beginning.

This left a strip of land one mile wide south of the Lostcreek Township line, which was added on that same day to Lostcreek Township. The western part was not included, this portion going to make up the southern part of the new township called Staunton, which was that day created.

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The remaining territory after the above changes left Elizabeth Township exactly as it exists today.

The Name

The name Elizabeth comes from the old township of that name in Montgomery County, of which it was a part, before Miami was created.

In Chapter XII under the heading of Townships the detailed account of this old township is given and need not be repeated here.

Geographic

Elizabeth Township is the southerly of the two central townships abutting the east line of Miami County, joining Clark County on this eastern border, with Bethel Township on the south, Staunton Township on the west, Lostcreek Township on the north. It has a width of six miles from east to west by five miles in the opposite direction with an area of 19,125 acres or 29.9 square miles according to the returns of the original surveys.

Drainage

In Elizabeth Township the drainage is unique from the fact that practically all its main drainage flows almost directly from the north to the south.

By far the largest stream is Lost Creek, which enters the township near the northwest corner, flows south about one mile, then swings southwesterly into Staunton Township.

To the east of Lost Creek is a much smaller stream called Pleasant Run, which gathers some of the waters of the southern part of Lostcreek Township, then flows almost directly south about two miles east of the western border, emptying into Honey Creek in the large loop this stream makes into this township out of Bethel Township. (See Bethel Township drainage.)

The eastern portion of the township is drained by Indian Creek, which enters from Lostcreek Township about one mile west of the northeast corner of the township. From this point it flows south entirely across the township,

barely getting more than a mile from the eastern border until it leaves the townships, entering Bethel Township.

Near the center of the north line a small stream enters from Lostcreek Township, then flows south for about three miles before it swings to the southeast and empties into Indian Creek in the southeast corner of the township. This stream sometimes is spoken of as Dry Creek.

All of the above streams have numerous small tributaries not of enough importance to detail here.

Geological

Geologically, Elizabeth Township is not as prominent as some of the other townships; however, it is underlaid with limestone at various depths throughout its entire area.

The outcropping of the north bluffs of old New Carlisle Creek mentioned in Bethel Township swings farther to the west, then turning northward passes near the present locations of Grayson, by the Knoop Children's Home, and northward toward Casstown.

The earlier settlers found this a source for building stone and quarried the limestone in a small way for this purpose in the northwestern part of the township.

Along the above mentioned outcropping or fringe of rock, many fine springs coming to the surface are still the water supply for many farms.

Glacial

Glacially, a deposit of considerable thickness was left on top of the bed rock as the ice retreated, although at a few points this deposit is quite shallow.

The terminal moraine mentioned in Bethel Township continues its slightly northeastern course across the township, leaving numerous deposits of gravel, a few glacial hills of considerable height, and an extensive deposit of boulders of all sizes and shapes, a few of which are quite large.

The lowest part of the township is in the southwest corner with an elevation of about 790 feet above sea level while the highest rises to 1,150 feet in the northeast corner.

Archaeological

From the records of the archaeologist it would appear that Elizabeth Township was one of the most sparsely popu-

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lated sections of what is now Miami County. But one village site, with a burial site near by, is recorded.

With our present knowledge of this township, it is our opinion that there were others that escaped the notice of the earlier settler.

Lostcreek Township   XVII.

HISTORY

The thirteenth township named Lostcreek was created by an act of the County Commissioners, December 10, 1818, and its original form was six miles square including all of the surveyed township two of range eleven.

This block of land was cut off from the east end of Springcreek Township, as it existed at this date, beginning one mile north of the south line of the present township and extending northward to the present U. S. Route 36.

The above action was followed on January 25, 1819, by another resolution which altered the above boundaries as follows: beginning at the southeast corner of section number six, town two, range ten, thence north with the east county line, to the northeast corner of section four, town two, range eleven; thence west with the section line to the line between towns one and two; thence south to the southwest corner of section thirty-six of town two, range ten; thence east to the place of beginning.

This action moved the south boundary south one mile to the newly defined line of Elizabeth Township, established on this same date, and at the same time moved the north boundary line south two miles to provide a part of the territory for the newly created Brown Township, which was set up on this same day. This placed the boundaries of the township as they exist today.

The Name

The name Lostcreek is taken from the creek and its several branches which drain the larger part of the township.

This creek, according to tradition, was named by an Indian, who had lost his way. On finding a creek every

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direction he went, declared the creek was lost as well as himself; hence the name "Lost" Creek.

A more logical theory for the origin of this name is the fact that the main stream, well down towards its mouth, disappears into the gravel bed in moderately dry weather, leaving a dry stream bed for a considerable distance before the water appears again, thus becoming a "Lost Creek".

(See Staunton Township for a more detailed explanation of this behavior.)

Geographic

Lostcreek is the northerly of the two central townships of the eastern tier of townships abutting the Champaign County line.

Its neighbor across the county line is Jackson Township, while Elizabeth Township is on the south, Staunton Township on the west, Brown Township on the north. This gives it a width of six miles from east to west, by five miles in the opposite direction making an area of 19,154 acres or 29.9 square miles as indicated by the original survey by the government.

Drainage

The north and westerly parts of Lostcreek Township have more different streams of considerable size (all tributaries to one main stream) than any other equal area in Miami County.

The west branch of Lost Creek, which might be called the main stream, enters from Brown Township near the northwest corner, flows almost due south barely a mile from the western boundary line of the township and enters Elizabeth Township.

The east branch of Lost Creek enters from Brown Township almost two miles east of the northwest corner of the township, flows a little to the southwest for about two miles, where it joins the west branch.

The center branch of this same creek enters from Brown Township near the center of the north line of the township, flows in a southwesterly direction meeting the main stream near the southwest corner of the township.

The south branch enters the township as a small stream coming out of Brown Township about one and one-half

miles west of the northeast corner of the township, flows slightly to the southwest, swinging more to the west as it flows along until it empties into the parent stream less than a mile north of the point where it crosses over into Elizabeth Township.

Honey Creek enters the township from Brown Township as a minor stream, less than one-half mile west of the northeast township corner, flows almost due south for three miles, following very close to the east line of the township, then turns sharply to the southeast into Champaign County, then into Clark County, re-entering Miami County again in Bethel Township.

Indian Creek has its source in the northeast part of the township, gathering the waters between the headwaters of the south branch of Lost Creek and Honey Creek, then flows practically due south to within a short distance of the Elizabeth Township line where it turns more to the southeast to enter Elizabeth Township.

Geological

Geologically, Lostcreek Township has not much to offer as the bed rock which underlies the entire township is covered with a deep layer of glacial drift, there being no real outcropping of the limestone within the borders of the township.

The old rock bluff mentioned in both Bethel and Elizabeth Townships bears off to the northwest into Staunton Township from some point near the southwest corner of the township but being deeply covered it can not be definitely traced.

Glacial

The glacial evidence is quite marked in Lostcreek Township as the bed rock underlying the entire township is covered by about forty feet of drift near the southwest corner and increasing in thickness to the north and east.

The old moraine showing in Elizabeth and Bethel Townships is still noticed all the way across the township, although it is wider and not so prominent to the casual observer.

The retreat of the ice sheet left a few gravel deposits, as in the townships to the south, some quite prominent

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hills and a generous supply of boulders, some of which are of immense size.

The gently rolling surface of the township is the lowest in the southwest corner, with an elevation of approximately 890 feet above sea level, gradually increasing to a high 1,150 in the northeast corner, which is practically on the peak of the old moraine mentioned above.

The large glacial hill east of Casstown which is on the path of the old moraine has an elevation of 1,060 feet.

Archaeological

Lostcreek Township seems to have been populated by two distinct tribes or clans of prehistoric people, one village site appearing in the southern part while the others lived in the northwestern part, each site having its burial site near by.

Monroe Township   XVIII.

HISTORY

Monroe Township, the eleventh to be created was detached from Union and Concord Townships on February 3, 1818, and is bounded as follows: beginning on the bank of the Miami River at the line between sections three and ten in the fourth township of the sixth range, thence west to the corner of sections one, two, eleven and twelve in the sixth township, of the fifth range; thence south to the county line; thence east to the Miami River; thence north with the river to the place of beginning.

This action cut five miles from Concord Township by a line parallel to the Montgomery County line and took a strip one mile wide and five miles long off the east end of Union Township.

The Name

This township was given its name in honor of President James Monroe.

Geographic

Monroe Township is the central township of the southern tier of townships, having the Montgomery County line for its southern line, Union Township on the west, Concord Township on the north, the Miami River on the east, with Staunton and Bethel Townships as its eastern neighbors across the river.

Its northern and southern lines are five miles apart, with a variable distance of roughly six miles for the opposite direction, containing 19,958 acres or 31.2 square miles as measured by the original surveyors, but not including any part of the Miami River.

Drainage

Monroe Township has no large creeks as the greater part of its area lies on the divide between Miami County's

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two river systems; however, a number of small streams or branches adequately care for its drainage.

In the southwest corner several of these branches unite to form the headwaters of Brush Creek, which flows west to enter Union Township.

The north central part has small branches which form the headwaters of a drainage system which runs northward into Concord Township.

In the southeastern corner a number of small streams are intercepted by a larger stream as they come off the higher ground, which flows south for a considerable distance before turning to the eastward and emptying into the Miami River in the southeastern corner.

A number of very strong spring branches are also to be found in this township.

Geological

As in Bethel Township across the ancient river, the bluff of this old river is quite prominent, especially at the Montgomery County line. But it runs nearly north, passing through Tipp City, leaving quite a wide level plain between the bluff and the present Miami River, indicating that the ancient stream may have followed this line instead of making the big bend to the east as does the present river channel.

The limestone on this side, being of a little better quality than found in Bethel Township, was quarried at several points for building stone.

Glacial

The drift left by the retreating glacier is very light in this township, being quite thin in a few places.

The surface is gently rolling. After rising from the level river plain, which has an elevation of about 850 feet above sea level to near 900 feet in a short distance, it maintains nearly the same elevation throughout the township, rising to a peak of 995 feet one mile west of Ginghamsburg.

This point being on the old pre-glacial divide, as mentioned in Bethel Township, causes the waters of Monroe Township to flow to the north, east, and west from this point.

While the drift deposit is comparatively thin, the sur-

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face seems to have been quite a bog in spots. The remains of a mastodon were found in a spring-like spot one mile west of Tipp City.

Archaeological

Using the sites the Ohio Archaeological Survey were able to discover, as a guide, we would say that Monroe Township was not well populated in the days of the mound-builder.

One village site and three burials are listed by the above survey. The village site has two burials listed nearby. This may mean that it was an extra large village.

The remaining burial site is near a village site on the opposite side of the Miami River over in Staunton Township and may have been used by the inhabitants of this village.

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XIX.   *Newberry Township*

HISTORY

The sixteenth and last township to be created was named Newberry and was created March 1, 1819, with the following described boundary lines: beginning on the line between the seventh and eighth towns on the range line at the south corner of sections thirty-three and thirty-four, thence north with said line to the north corner of the same corresponding sections in the tenth town; thence west to the Darke County line; thence south to the line between towns eight and nine in the fourth range; thence east to the place of beginning.

This territory taken from Newton Township corresponds to the present township borders. No changes have been made, although an effort once made to divide this territory was refused by the County Commissioners.

The Name

There seems to be no historic record of why this township was given its name; however, we have a strong traditional record that the name came from the Newberry District of South Carolina.

Supporting this theory is the fact that many settlers on the west side of Miami County came from this district; therefore, we believe the name had its origin from this source.

Geographic

Newberry Township occupies the northwest corner of the county having Darke County for its western line, Shelby County on the north, Washington Township on the east, and Newton Township on the south.

It shares with Newton second place as to size of the present twelve townships. Seven miles from north to south

by six miles from east to west, it contains 42.2 square miles or 27,047 acres, according to the original returns of the government surveyors.

Drainage

Newberry Township is quite cut up by streams which do not make a simple pattern as found in her neighboring townships.

Stillwater River enters the township well up toward the northwest corner, flowing southeast, to a point about one mile east of the center of the township. Then it turns almost directly south following this course to the Newton Township line.

Near the southwest corner, Greenville Creek enters from Darke County, it being a stream approximately equal in size to its parent stream as its headwaters are in Indiana. It then flows northeasterly in a very winding course, emptying into Stillwater River about two miles north of the south line of the township.

Approximately half way between these two streams, Harris Creek, sometimes written Harrison's Creek, enters the township from Darke County, then flows slightly southeast to the Stillwater River.

A tributary whose headwaters are in Shelby County and known as Trotter's Creek comes into the township slightly east of the center of its north line and flows in a winding course nearly south to enter Stillwater River near the point where it makes its big southward bend.

All of these streams have numerous small tributaries making drainage a simple problem.

Geological

Geologically, Newberry Township is the most complex of the twelve townships.

The old pre-glacial river entered the township from the south, its course being easily traced to about the center of township where it was met by the Union moraine. As this point is near the peak of the moraine, the course of the river is completely covered; but there is good evidence that it continued to the northeast, joining the old stream

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known as Sidney Creek somewhere near the mouth of the present Loramie Creek.

Greenville Creek occupies the stream bed cut by a pre-glacial tributary which poured over the valley rim, similar to Ludlow Creek in Union Township and Panther Creek in Newton Township, and by this action caused a waterfall, which worked its way back through thousands of years to form the gorge more than a mile long, what we now call Greenville Falls.

These falls are now really rapids, as the waters have eaten away the rock run. The falls now are artificial, caused by the building of a dam.

The bed of Stillwater river above the big bend north of Covington was also a tributary to the ancient river emptying into the same at this point. As the stream bed at Clayton is on the bedrock and has the rapid like appearance, it too may have had a gorge below this point which is now completely covered.

The bed rock of the township was extensively quarried at Covington for building stone, bridge abutments, for both highway and railroad bridges before the use of cement came into general use.

This quarry produced stone of the best quality as the rock was laid down here in layers of unusual thickness. One particular layer was thirty-six inches thick, while several others not quite so thick were more practical to use on account of the greater ease in handling and quarrying.

Glacial

Newberry Township lies nearly at the top of the Union moraine; therefore the northern part of the township is covered with a heavy layer of drift and has a rolling surface.

The southeastern part runs into the great glacial plain as found in Newton, Concord, and Washington Townships, while the southwestern part is of a slightly rolling nature.

The surface rises out of the northern tip of the river valley at the Newton Township line at an elevation of about 840 feet above sea level, ascending rather abruptly reaching 1,000 feet in the northeast part and 1,020 at Bloomer.

The Bloomer elevation is second in elevation for the western part of the county and is but a few feet lower than the high point on the Montgomery County line.

Archaeological

Newberry Township seems to have been quite well populated in the mound builders era, if the facts given by the Ohio State Archaeological Survey are correct.

This report shows the location of two mounds, eight village sites and three burials, the most of which were found along Stillwater River and Trotter's Creek in the northern part of the township.

From the observation of the findings in other parts of the county, one is led to believe that all the burial sites were not discovered. Three burials would hardly have cared for the dead from eight village sites.

XX. *Newton Township*

Newton Township known as the sixth township was established March 6, 1810, its territory being taken from the originally located townships of Union and Washington, with boundary lines as follows: beginning on the town line between the sixth and seventh ranges on the line between Union and Concord Townships, thence north with said line to the line between the seventh and eighth townships; thence west one mile; thence north with the section line to the line between the eighth and ninth townships; thence west to the west boundary of the county; thence south to the township line between the tenth and eleventh townships; thence east to the beginning.

This cut the original Union Township in half, the north part becoming the south half of Newton Township, while the north half was a strip of ground six miles wide from what is now the Washington-Newberry Township line westward to the Indiana line, this strip being taken from the original Washington Township.

This area included what is now our present Newton and Newberry Townships and a strip of ground twelve miles wide across the present Darke County.

On March 1, 1819, approximately the north half of this township was detached to form Newberry Township, this action leaving Newton Township in its present form.

The Name

Newton Township was given its name in honor of Sir Isaac Newton.

Geographic

Newton Township occupies the central position of the three townships abutting on the Darke County line, having Newberry Township on its northern border for six miles,

and then Washington Township for one mile more. Its eastern boundary joins with Concord Township and its south line joins with Union Township.

It shares with Newberry Township second place as to size of the present twelve townships in our county. Seven miles from east to west and six miles in the opposite direction, it has 26,741 acres or 41.8 square miles as reported by the government surveyors.

Drainage

Its principal drainage is Stillwater River, which almost bisects the township in a general north-south direction, leaving a slightly larger area on the west side.

The east side furnishes several small tributary streams to the river, none of which is large enough to be given a name.

The extreme southwestern portion sends a tributary to Ludlow Creek; then there is Rocky Run which roughly parallels the south boundary and but a short distance north of the same.

Less than a mile north of this stream, and almost parallel to it, is Opossum Run.

Through the central part, Canyon Creek flows. Its waters originate in Darke County, the stream flowing almost directly east to the parent stream.

Near the northwest corner of the township, a tributary of considerable size enters from Darke County. After having gathered up waters from an area more than ten miles long and several miles wide, it then flows slightly south of east to Stillwater River.

This stream has dual names, being known as Panther Creek in Miami County and Painter Creek in Darke County.

The origin of these names is entirely traditional and just which is the more authentic can not be determined.

The story which brings forth the Miami County name states that in the very early days, two hunters named Abbot and Jones, after a hard day of hunting prepared camp for the night, but unknown to them it happened to be near the den of a huge panther which attacked them. Only after

a fierce encounter were they able to kill it. After their hard fought victory they threw the body of the dead animal into the creek, thus giving rise to Panther Creek.

The other story relates that a solitary Indian named Painter of the Miami tribe, having refused to move on with his brothers when they vacated the land, lived on for a time on the banks of his favorite stream, thus causing it to be called Painter's Creek as a matter of identity.

To these theories we venture one of our own as an explanation of the two names, which we believe to be one and the same. Although without historic foundation, it would seem to be as plausible as either of the above stories.

In our boyhood days, we personally heard men of the old pioneer stock, and of limited education, call a "panther" a "painter." By consulting a dictionary, we find the two names have practically identical meaning; hence we conclude that the Miami County end of the creek carries the proper name, with the Darke County portion the colloquial or nickname.

Geological

Similar to Union Township, Newton Township is split in a north-south direction by Stillwater River which occupies the valley of an ancient river along which rock outcroppings are found, although not as prominent due to the increased depth of the glacial drift.

During the early years of the county this rock was quarried quite extensively at the mouth of Panther Creek and a few smaller quarries in other locations.

Previous to the abandonment of the old steam railroad which traversed Stillwater valley, this rock was crushed and shipped from a quarry of considerable size near Sugar Grove.

At the mouth of Panther Creek, the ancient stream of which this creek is the successor tumbled its waters off the rock ledge of the valley run in a waterfall of considerable height; but as the centuries rolled by, the waters ate their way back, finally eroding a gorge nearly one mile long.

The top finally began wearing away faster, so that the falls were changed to the series of rapids which we view today.

A listing of the caves of Ohio makes mention of a cave on the north side of the Panther Creek gorge nearing its head. This cave is too small to be of any commercial possibilities, as caves are looked upon in this modern day. The cave has two entrances about thirty-five feet apart which meet to continue as a second room, the two rooms extending about seventy feet back into the cliff. The entrance to the cave, being about ten feet above the water level, makes it quite plausible that as the eroding of the gorge passed by this point the waters which caused the wearing away of the gorge also wore away a fissure in the limestone causing this cave. When the eroding passed this point, the cave ceased to become enlarged, leaving it as we find it today.

The underlying rock on the plains above the Stillwater River are a part of the Great Mississippi Valley plain or Lexington peneplain, as described in detail in the Washington Township chapter.

Glacial

The entire township was eroded by the Miami Lobe of the Wisconsin glacier and as the township is near the great Union moraine the drift is generally much thicker than found in Union Township to the south.

The ancient river valley is quite wide through the southern and central parts of the township but narrows down at the northern part.

This valley plain has a very gentle slope which gives rise to the name of the present river. Its elevation about 840 feet above sea level at the south township line rises to perhaps 870 feet at the north line.

The surface rises quite abruptly on both sides of the river to a 900 to 950 foot elevation, then making a gradual rise to 965 feet in the northeast corner with a similar rise to 1,000 feet in the southwestern portion.

Numerous small streams flow toward Stillwater River from the western plain making it rather easily drained for

agricultural land.   The eastern plain presents the same drainage problems as found described in the Concord Township chapter.

Archaeological

Within the bounds of Newton Township, the early settlers pointed out to the Ohio State Archaeological Survey, one mound, one enclosure, two village sites, and one burial.

All of these are along Stillwater River, excepting one village site which is on Panther Creek in the northwest corner of the township.   These sites are probably all eliminated by the works of modern man.

In addition to the above, several small fortifications were found by the early settlers across the river from Pleasant Hill along the high bluffs.   The largest of these was enclosed on three sides by a ravine, the remaining side being protected by a breastwork, providing about one acre of protected area.

XXI. *Springcreek Township*

Springcreek Township was created June 18, 1814. Known as the seventh township, it was made up from parts of the original townships of Elizabeth and Washington.

Its boundaries as originally set up were as follows: beginning on the Champaign County line at the line between the tenth and eleventh ranges, thence west to the Miami River; thence up said river to the line between the eleventh and twelfth ranges; thence east to the Champaign County line; thence south to the place of beginning.

This action moved the north line of Elizabeth Township south three miles, or to within one mile of its present north line, although it still included one mile across the south edge of the present Lostcreek Township. The north line of the newly created township was what is now our U. S. Route 36.

By the action of the County Commissioners on December 10, 1818, a block of territory six miles square was taken from Springcreek Township territory for the newly created township of Lostcreek.

A further revision was made January 25, 1819, when Staunton Township was created moving the Springcreek Township line north one mile. On the same day Brown Township was created. This left the lines of the township as they remain today with the exception of a part of Piqua, which was originally known as Huntersville. This has been transferred to Washington Township for simplification of the listing of property for taxation.

The Name

The name Springcreek is given the township from the name of the creek which flows through the township from north to south. Fed by many springs as it flows along, some

of which furnished power for several of the early mills, it was called Spring Creek.

Geographic

This township is the easterly township of two central townships occupying the north part of Miami County abutting the Shelby County line. Its neighbor in Shelby County is Orange Township. Brown Township is on the east; Staunton Township on the south; the Miami River for its western line, with Washington Township as its neighbor across the river.

From the Shelby County line to its southern border is five miles. The average distance in the opposite direction, although an irregular line, is about the same, giving the township an area of 16,809 acres or 26.3 square miles as reported by the surveyors upon the completion of their work.

Springcreek Township is the smallest of the twelve that now make up Miami County.

Drainage

There are two main drainage systems in Springcreek Township. One called Rush Creek gathers water from quite an area in Shelby County, then flows southwesterly, picking up a number of small tributaries, and empties into the Miami River at Piqua.

The other system, Spring Creek, also picking up some Shelby County drainage along with some from Brown Township, enters near the northeast corner then flows southward along the eastern border to enter Staunton Township.

A number of spring branches enter it as tributaries, giving rise to the name of the township as mentioned above.

Geological

The ancient river bluff, mentioned in the several townships to the south, follows very close to the present Miami River from the southwest corner of the township to the big bend at Piqua. Above this point, the heavy drift of the Union glacial moraine has it so deeply covered that its location is a little uncertain; however, it is known to bear

off to the northeast and then north returning to the river at the Shelby County line.

The general surface from this line to the eastward is gently rolling, gradually rising to an elevation of 1,056 feet at the northeast corner on the Shelby County line.

The surface of the entire township is a part of the Union moraine which reached its peak just over into Shelby County.

Archaeological

By the evidence gathered by the State Archaeological Survey, Springcreek Township was quite a populous center in the days of the mound builders. Within its borders this report shows four mounds, three enclosures, five village sites, and eight burial grounds.

The greater part of the above are in the close vicinity of Piqua, it being thought by some that a part of the burials were used by inhabitants from the west side of the Miami River.

A reference to the history of Washington Township will reveal that by far the greatest center of these ancient people was in that township located on land that now is occupied by the city of Piqua.

XXII.   *Staunton Township*

Staunton Township was the fifteenth township created by the Miami County Commissioners.

This action on January 25, 1819, gave it the following boundary lines: beginning at the northeast corner of section four, town one, range eleven, thence west to the Great Miami River; thence down said river, with the meanders thereof, to the line between ranges nine and ten; thence east to the line between towns one and two; thence north to the place of beginning.

This territory was taken from Springcreek and Elizabeth Townships and is the same territory as now comprises Staunton Township, with the exception of Culbertson Heights and a few other small additions to the city of Troy, which have been transferred to Concord Township to simplify listings for taxation.

The Name

The township derives its name from small settlement of Staunton on the Great Miami River, which has the distinction of being the first permanent settlement in the county; however, we find no historic meaning for this name.

Geographic

Staunton Township has a peculiar shape, being of almost triangular outline, and occupies the central part of the county east of the Miami River, being bordered by Springcreek Township on the north, on the east by Lostcreek and Elizabeth Townships, on the south by Bethel Township. Its western boundary is the Miami River, with Monroe, Concord, and Washington Townships as neighbors on the western shore of the river.

Its east line has a length of ten miles. Its south line is but little more than one-half mile in length, the north

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line approximately five miles long, giving the township an area of 18,085 acres or 28.3 square miles above the low water mark of the Miami River, as shown by the original survey.

Drainage

A few small streams flow directly into the Miami River, but the main stream of the township is Spring Creek, which drains a large portion of its area.

This stream enters from Springcreek Township near the central part of its north boundary, flows nearly south for about two miles when it turns to the southwest, and empties its waters into the Miami River near the central · part of its western border.

However, its largest stream is Lost Creek, which enters the bounds of the township about three miles north of its southeast corner, swinging to the west, and then to the south leaving the township and entering Bethel Township very close to the southeast corner.

As Lost Creek nears the southern part of the township, its flow along its gravelly channel meets a formation of hard pan, the probable bank of a pre-glacial stream bed, resulting in the creek running dry in even moderately dry weather for quite a long distance. The waters follow the gravel of the old stream bed, finally springing up as a spring branch of considerable size flowing southward under the name of Spring Branch, finally entering the parent stream in the southern tip of the township.

This we believe to be the real origin of the name Lost Creek, as suggested in the chapter on Lost Creek Township.

Geological

Staunton Township being of considerable length from north to south, it is but natural that it would have diversified geological features.

The old stream bluff forming the easterly bank of old New Carlisle Creek, which turned westward from the northwest corner of Elizabeth Township, continues northwestward across the township joining the Miami River opposite what is known today as Farrington, merging into the easterly bluffs of old Sidney Creek at this point.

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The exact course of this old bluff can not be traced as it is heavily covered with glacial drift between these two points.

The part of the township falling to the south and west of this line is so affected by glacial action that the original geological features are entirely obliterated.

Glacial

All of the territory in the southerly part of the township as mentioned above lies over the channels of the old pre-glacial streams of New Carlisle and Sidney Creek.

The entire township is covered by drift from the Miami Lobe of the third advance of the ice sheet.

The retreat of this ice sheet appears to have been very erratic north of Troy and Staunton, leaving numerous pot holes or ponds.

In these ponds the huge mastodons waded and played and occasionally mired and lost their lives, as evidenced by the finding of a skeleton in digging a ditch, draining one of these ponds, in 1914 and another in excavating for the enlargement of a similar pond in 1947. There is no doubt but what many others met the same fate in ponds nearby.

The lower part of the township is quite flat having an elevation of about 790 feet above sea level at the river at the south end of the township, gradually rising to an elevation of about 850 at the foot of the old river bluff where the rise is quite rapid reaching 900 feet in a short distance, then resuming a gradual rise in the eastern and northern parts to about 985 feet.

Archaeological

Staunton Township, due to its lengthy shore line along the Miami River and the large size of its other streams, appears to have been a popular dwelling place for the ancient people.

Within its borders the Archaeological Survey has listed three mounds, five village sites, and one burial ground.

The burial listed, being located quite a distance from a village site seems to point that there were probably at least two others which remain undiscovered.

The village sites listed are so located that two could have used a common burial ground, while the other three being quite near each other could have maintained another burial ground.

As listed in other parts of the county each of the villages seemed to represent a tribe or clan that had their own burial ground, a fact which points to the fact that there were several other burial spots which were not discovered by the early settlers.

Near the southern tip of the township is the Wolverton Mound, which may be the only one in the county still in existence. At any rate, it can be said to be the best preserved of any archaeological work in the county.

XXIII. *Union Township*

Union Township, the third of the original townships established July 21, 1807, has the following lines set up as its boundary: beginning at the southwest corner of Concord Township, thence west with the county line to the southwest corner of the county; thence north with the county line to the line between town 8 and town 9; thence east with said line to the northwest corner of Concord Township; thence south with said township line to the place of beginning.

This covered a large territory of approximately 348 square miles made up of a strip of ground twelve miles wide all the way across the south end of what is now Darke County, all of our present townships of Union and Newton, a one mile strip along the west side of Monroe Township, and one square mile of our present Concord Township.

This area was reduced March 6, 1810, by the formation of Newton Township. This action detached a strip of ground six miles wide comprising the north half of the original township described above.

On February 3, 1818, sections one and two in the northeast corner were taken from Union and added to Concord Township. On the same day a strip of ground one mile wide along the eastern end of the township was taken off and included in the newly created township of Monroe. This line remained until March 7, 1825, when another strip two miles wide along the east end was cut off and attached to Monroe Township. Again on this same day, another square mile in the northeast corner was given to Concord Township.

For some reason, whether dispute or dissatisfaction, the boundary line between Union and Monroe Townships still

remained unsettled. Therefore on June 8, 1825, the County Commissioners took action to settle this question for all time by defining the boundary lines of all townships west of the Miami River as they now stand.

This gave back to Union the two mile strip which had been recently cut off from Union and also took the one mile square out of the southwest corner of Concord and made Union Township's corner squared up.

The Name

The manner in which Union and Concord Townships received their names is an interesting story.

This story, while being largely historical has also a touch of tradition, has been told that some time previous to the organization of the township, a committee of three was named, probably by the court, to aid the County Commissioners to select names for these two western townships. This committee consisted of Samuel Jones, John North, and a third whose name seems to have faded from records.

These men met at the Jones cabin and after discussing names, Jones stated that he had noticed that his people always worked in harmony in the work of the church and the building and clearing; therefore he would call his township "Union". This was agreeable to the three and was accepted by the Commissioners.

They then took under consideration a name for the second township. The unknown member stated to Jones that he was sure his people were as good as his and worked in harmony equally as well; therefore he would suggest the name "Concord".

This name was also accepted. The story explains why these two townships have names with identical meanings, a fact which perhaps has gone unnoticed by all except a few persons.

As proof of the authenticity of this story, Jones and North were both very early settlers in the territory of the two townships. Jones had holdings on the big bend of Stillwater River north of West Milton. North's land lay north of Frederick, as these places were afterward located and named.

Geographic

Union Township occupies the extreme southwest part of the county, having Montgomery County for its southern border, Darke County on the west, Newton Township on the north for a distance of seven miles with Concord Township for one mile, and Monroe Township for its eastern border.

It bears the distinction of being the largest of the twelve townships. Being eight miles between its east and west borders and six miles from north to south, it encloses an area of 30,707 acres or 48 square miles, as taken from the returns of the original survey.

Drainage

The township is drained principally by the Stillwater River, which cuts entirely across the eastern end in a general north and south course, leaving approximately one-fourth of the area on the east side of the river.

Ludlow Creek, a large tributary to Stillwater River, has its source from several branches, entering from Darke County near the northwest corner, flowing easterly close along the northern border, and emptying into Stillwater River, near where this river cuts the northern line of the township.

A tributary to Ludlow Creek, known as Little Ludlow Creek, or sometimes spoken of as the South Fork, gathers together the waters of five main watercourses from both Montgomery and Darke Counties. Flowing in a general northeasterly direction, it empties into Ludlow Creek about two miles above its junction with the parent stream.

From the mouth of Ludlow Creek to the Montgomery County line along the westerly side of Stillwater River, there are no large tributaries; however, there are a number of unusual spring branches, which, never failing, were the source of water power in the early times, as will be brought out later in this chapter.

On the easterly side of Stillwater River, Brush Creek enters from Monroe Township, with a tributary which runs somewhat parallel to the river more than half way across the township. It then flows southwesterly and empties into the river near the south line of the township.

Geological

The rock outcropping along Stillwater River plainly shows the gorge cut by the reversal of the flow of the ancient stream by glacial action similar to the valley of the Miami River. In general, the valley walls are narrower, indicating that the old pre-glacial stream was not as large as the former.

Along Ludlow Creek the markings of another pre-glacial valley is in evidence, although no evidence of a reversal of flow appears indicating it to be an original stream.

Further evidence of this appears at Ludlow Falls, where the waters of Ludlow Creek first plunged over the bluff of the ancient river, about one quarter mile northeast of the present falls. The waters through the centuries eroded quite a gorge all the way back to the present falls.

Most tributary streams, when entering the parent stream, follow slightly downstream as they enter. Being typical of the Ludlow Creek gorge, this gives proof of the reversal of the ancient stream of which Stillwater River is the successor.

The rock at Ludlow Falls, being of a good quality for building stone, was extensively quarried for this purpose before the use of cement came into common use.

The underlying rock away from these streams, on both sides of the river, is nowhere deeply covered with drift and lie almost at the top of the great divide which was over-topped by the first ice sheet as it advanced and blocked the northward flow of the waters. This divide became known as the Great Mississippi Valley plain, or Lexington peneplain. (See Washington Township for a detailed description of this plain.)

Glacial

The last ice sheet was not so deep over Union Township, as only a light deposit of drift was left behind, this being so light in the southwest portion that the streams were not reversed in their flow and still retain their original direction and stream beds.

The Miami Lobe of the Wisconsin glacier moved over the township in a direction almost due north and south leaving scratches on the bed rock marking its path.

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Over a considerable area near the center of the township an extensive deposit of boulders, both large and small, was left behind.

Near the northeast corner a similar deposit was left. Some of the boulders are immense.

The surface of Union Township back from the streams is quite level and is very fertile.

The general elevation of the river valley from Prairie Ford to Horse Shoe bend is only slightly over 800 feet above sea level, but the surface rises quickly to the level plain above giving the distinction to this township of having the highest point of land in the county west of the Miami River. This point rises to an elevation of about 1,040 feet on the Montgomery County line about three and one-half miles east of the southwest corner of the county.

A point on the north line of the township just north of Laura reaches an elevation of 1,000 feet while the extreme northeast corner is about 940 feet above sea level, thus showing the general level condition of the surface away from the streams; however, as enough of the original streams survived the glacial action the drainage problems are not as complicated as are presented by the lands adjacent to the Miami-Stillwater River divide.

Archaeological

Union Township was not as densely populated by the mound builders as some parts of the county; however, four village sites and one burial are listed within its bounds.

The burial was located in the southwest part of the township and the villages along Stillwater River. Thus, the burial might have been used from some village in Montgomery County territory, or burial sites for the village sites were unnoticed by the early settlers.

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Washington Township   XXIV.

HISTORY

Washington Township, the fifth and last of the original townships created and described at the first meeting of the County Commissioners July 21, 1807, comprised what was left of the county after the other four were described, it being so large that the name "township" was hardly appropriate.

Its boundary lines were given as follows: beginning at the northeast corner of Elizabeth Township, thence west with said line to the Miami River (Peterson Road); thence down the river to the corner of Concord Township; thence west with the north line of said township to the county line; thence north with said line to the Indian boundary line; thence east with said line to the northeast corner of the county; thence south with the county line to the place of beginning.

This immense tract of ground comprised one mile off the north end of the present Staunton and Lostcreek Townships, all of Springcreek, Brown, Washington, and Newberry Townships as they now exist, all of Darke County excepting a strip twelve miles wide across the south end of said county, also a small part of Mercer County, a tiny bit of Auglaize County, and more than half of Shelby County.

When Turtle Creek Township was created June 18, 1814, it was made to include the greater part of the old original township and reduced its boundary lines to their present positions.

The Name

It is very evident that the name was given in honor of George Washington, the father of our country. It is interesting to note that of the eighty-eight counties now comprising the State of Ohio that exactly one-half of them have a township named Washington.

Geographic

Washington Township is the westerly township of the two central townships which occupy the north part of the county abutting on the Shelby County line, its other boundaries being Concord Township and one mile of Newton Township on the south, Newberry Township on the west, and the Miami River on the east with Springcreek and Staunton Townships as neighbors on the easterly shore of the river.

Its length from its southern boundary to the Shelby County line is seven miles. Its breadth is approximately four miles. It has a total area of 18,647 acres or 29.0 square miles, not including any part of the Miami River.

Drainage

Washington Township may be said to have two distinct types of drainage.

The southern part being at the northerly end of the flat level land that occupies the central part of the county, sends small streams and ditches toward Stillwater River, and a number which are somewhat larger than the Miami River to the east.

The northern part, being quite rolling, has a number of streams which come out of the northwestern part of the township, flow south or southeasterly, finally converging to form Swift Run.

A small stream in the northeast corner gathers waters to the north and east of the above system and flows easterly, emptying into Loramie Creek near its mouth.

Loramie Creek, which is one of the main tributaries of the Miami River, enters from Shelby County in the extreme northeast corner of the township, but joins the parent stream after flowing less than a mile through this township.

Geological

Washington Township gives us some unusual geological history.

The flood plain mentioned in Concord and Staunton Townships practically disappears at the south line of the township, and the old river bluff with its limestone outcropping moves in very close to the river.

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This is first observed at Farrington one mile south in Concord Township, after which the distance between the east and west bluffs of the old glacial river diminishes rapidly, indicating that the ancient river ran through a narrow gorge from here to Piqua. The narrowest part of the gorge was near the Piqua Municipal Power Plant where the waters must have roared through at a furious pace.

Northward from this point, the banks gradually draw wider apart, the east bank drawing to the east and north, as described in Springcreek Township, while the west bank followed about due north to where the Pennsylvania Railroad is now located, where it turned off in a northwesterly direction swinging around to Lockington in Shelby County.

This caused a wide open valley after the passing of the gorge by the ancient river; however the action of the great Union moraine exerted its influence here to such an extent that the outcropping cannot be easily traced.

The ancient river was at least one hundred feet below the stream bed of the present river as shown by actual drillings.

To the west from Piqua, extending to Stillwater River and southward to Montgomery County, the rock surface beneath the great glacial plain, which will be described in detail in the following topic, is a part of the glaciated Mississippi Valley plain, often spoken of also as the Lexington peneplain.

(A peneplain is a large flat area which in the formative period of the earth's surface existed for a long period of time as either very shallow water or very little above the vast sea of that period.)

Glacial

The north part of Washington Township is quite rolling as it lies near the top of the old Union moraine where the ice sheet halted for some unknown period depositing this vast mass of drift which rises to an elevation of slightly more than 1,000 feet above sea level in the northwest corner of the township.

West of Piqua the edge of the moraine is very marked, dropping off very abruptly from the rolling hilly land to the level glacial plain that covers about fifteen square miles

of Washington Township, about six square miles of New-
berry Township, about three square miles of Newton
Township and eighteen to twenty square miles of Concord
Towsnhip, even reaching into Monroe and Union Town-
ships to a lesser degree.

This wide level plain is now the prize farming section
of our county.

At the point where this plain flattens off, the elevation
is approximately 975 feet above sea level. At the point
where the plain reaches the south line of Concord Township,
it still retains an elevation only little more than 900 feet, a
drop of but 75 feet in about twelve miles.

This represents the divide between Miami County's
two river systems, the drainage sloping to the east or west
from this divide; however these side slopes are, as a rule,
flatter than the southward slope.

This condition caused the swampy condition found by
the early settlers. After this land was cleared they found
it required an extensive network of tile drains to render
the area fit for agriculture.

Archaeological

Washington Township was the center of the mound
builder people in Miami County and perhaps had by far
the greatest population of any of the townships.

When the Ohio Archaeological Survey made its study
of this township, it listed eight mounds, eleven enclosures,
five village sites, and one burial within the township
borders.

The larger part of the sites listed above were found in
the area now occupied by the city of Piqua and, as a matter
of course, are all destroyed.

One of the enclosures, or forts, located northwest of
Piqua is listed as one of the most important ones in the
state. It surrounded an area of eighteen acres, a part of
this wall being of stone. A mound was found within its
borders.

This enclosure was first surveyed in 1823 before any
part was destroyed.

In addition to the above there existed, at the time
when the first settlers arrived, what is known as a "Graded

Way". Being one of but nine peculiar works of this type found within the limits of Ohio, it was located, as nearly as can be determined by the meager descriptions, on the stream which now serves as a spillway to Swift Run Lake at the Piqua Water Works.

The object of these graded ways seems to have been to provide a protected passageway from an upper to a lower level by means of approximately parallel embankments.

The one at Piqua widened at the river to form a sort of protected harbor, allowing the passage of canoes from a higher to a lower level before leaving this protection and entering the river.

Floods and the grading of a road along the river destroyed this work at an early date.

The End

THE TROY FOUNDATION

The Troy Foundation was created on April 15, 1924, by the Board of Directors of the First Troy National Bank and Trust Company, the present Trustees of the Foundation. These public-spirited citizens recognized the need for the encouragement and promotion of gifts for education, charitable, religious, or benevolent uses. They also realized that trust funds, by the restrictive terms of their creations, were frequently little better than deeply buried treasure with funds channeled into the support of specific objects, or limited by some time or plan restrictions. The Troy Foundation was created to be a useful agency, adaptable to changing human and community needs. Its purpose was, and is, to encourage, promote, and assist with gifts the well-being of the inhabitants, regardless of race, color, or creed, of the city of Troy and its vicinity.

All examinations of requests for assistance and the actual appropriations are made by a Distribution Committee, which is informed by the Trustees each quarter of each calendar year of the amount of income received during the preceding quarter and available for allocation. This Distribution Committee is composed of five members each appointed for five years. One is named by the Troy Board of Education; one by the Probate Judge of Miami County; one by the Common Pleas Judge of Miami County; and two by the Trustees. No member of the Distribution Committee may seek or hold any public office of profit.

A Secretary, who serves for both the Trustees and the Distribution Committee, is nominated by the Trustees and elected annually by the Distribution Committee. He keeps a complete record of the proceedings of both groups.

As an established institution, the Troy Foundation has a considerable sum of money at its disposal. Since its creation, the Distribution Committee has appropriated for community uses nearly $218,000. While individual gifts are too numerous to be enumerated, a partial list of the organi-

zations and institutions which have been materially aided by the Foundation may be included here to show the scope of its generosity. These principal recipients include:

Camp Chaffee
Lincoln Community
    Center
Memorial Stadium
Mental Hygiene
    Association
'Rec' Association
Stouder Memorial
    Hospital
Troy Board of Health
Troy Community Chest
Troy Community Con-
    cert Association
Troy Community Golf
    Course
Troy Council of
    Churches
Troy Girl Scouts
Troy Public Library
Troy Public Schools

Similar Foundations have been established in a number of cities. But none has been more efficiently operated; none has been more conscientious in its benefactions than has the Troy Foundation in its contributions promoting the welfare of Troy and its citizens.

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